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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Three Nations Step Boldly

Britain Will Act in India

America Rejects Sales Tax

Japan May Leave League

Heart of History for a Week

THREE nations take steps broadly affecting world affairs. Great Britain, threatened by the Moslems with a civil disobedience campaign like that of the Hindus, prepares to settle communal differences arbitrarily and set up provisional constitutional government in India. The American House of Representatives, upsetting an agreed program, rejects the sales tax plan, which would have brought in $460,000,000, and must find new ways to raise $1,000,000,000 to balance the budget. Japan, learning that the League of Nations will not drop the Manchurian issue, intimates that it will resign from the League. This may save Japan's face in the Far East—but not its reputation in the Far West.

The nations, alphabetically reviewed, yield the heart of history for the week:

ALGERIA completes the first span of the Fez-Ujda railroad, to connect Algerian and Moroccan roads, a year ahead of time. That's fast railroading—even if the trains are late.

BRAZIL hears Provisional President Vargas promise an early change to constitutional government—to prevent his constituents from unconstitutionally changing him.

CANADA sees the Government seeking new ways to take care of the unemployed under heavy attack by members of Parliament who dislike the present ones.

CHINA, with hostilities subsiding, sees the Sino-Japanese armistice conference make progress. A Chinese general walks out when a mere lieutenant-general is sent to negotiate with him, but the Japanese hasten to send in a flock of fully titled representatives to save the face of the general—and the general situation.

CUBA listens open eared to seven Communists who seize the Havana radio station and insult President Machado. The Government hopes to catch and punish them for desecrating the national air.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA breaks up a National Socialist (Fascist) organization financed from Munich, forbids wearing of the Fascist swastika in the republic, sees the Soviet bidding for its skilled sugar refiners, revokes Leon Trotzky's permit to visit the country from Istanbul because Turkey refused to guarantee that Trotzky would come back—hoping he wouldn't.

EGYPT experiments in the desert sands with four types of auto trucks that may replace the camel trains. But as the stock trucks go down the camel stock goes up.

FRANCE receives many replies to its proposal of a trade union of five Danubian states, sees the idea debated by many cabinets, and take tentative form as a confederation of all or most of the European nations, in which, through fuller understanding and mutual adjustment, they would seek to improve their common economic situation.

GERMANY learns through court examination of seized papers of plans of the Fascist storm detachments, armed and led by officers with war records, to march upon Berlin in event of Adolf Hitler defeating President von Hindenburg; sees the Government refuse to let Hitler campaign over the state-controlled radio system, no air speeches being allowed for the run-off election; watches the Graf Zeppelin make the first of eight scheduled air voyages to Brazil.

GREAT BRITAIN acts definitely on India and the Irish Free State defi, notifying President de Valera that the oath and the land annuities must not be dropped, hears Sir John Simon declare that the League function is mediative rather than coercive and that it has done well in the Far East, and listens to the Liverpool shipowners' declaration that British industry must lower its production costs and improve its selling organizations.

ITALY sees the Fascists cheer Premier Mussolini on the thirteenth anniversary of Fascism. Il Duce cheers his cheerers by telling them all they have to do is to stand fast—the best is yet to come.

NEW ZEALAND prepares to take care of workers who are not employed by raising the tax from three pence to a shilling a pound on the wages of workers who are.

NICARAGUA learns from Secretary Stimson that the United States cannot now supervise election of an assembly to revise the constitution. Proposed changes must wait—including President Moncada's hope that his term might thus become two years longer.

PANAMA wins the Inter-American Federation of Education congress in December. Seventeen countries will talk about vocational training in three languages.

ROUMANIA announces that it will pay its current foreign obligations as

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French Fliers Set Closed Circuit Mark

By the Associated Press

Oran, Algeria, March 26

THE French fliers, M. Lucien Boussoutrot and M. Emil Rossi, broke the world record for sustained flight over a closed circuit today when they had covered 10,600 kilometers and been in the air 76 hours and 43 minutes.

The record formerly was held by M. Marcel Doret and M. Joseph Lebrix. Their distance was 10,372 kilometers.

M. Boussoutrot and M. Rossi established a world's record February, 1931, with 75 hours and 23 minutes in the air. Before the end of March M. Jean Mermoz and M. Antoine Taillard broke it. All these flights were non-refueling flights.

New Gold Finds Stir African Prospectors

Southern Rhodesia Yield Largest Since August of 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Africa, land of surprises, is living up to its reputation by revealing to prospectors unexpected new gold deposits in various parts of the country.

In Southern Rhodesia, in particular, gold mining activities have recently reached the dimensions of a minor boom, the gold yield for December constituting a record since August, 1928.

A striking feature is that the increase is due to the growth in the number of small producing mines as distinguished from the big properties such as the Cam and Motor and the Globe and Phoenix.

The present wave of prospecting enthusiasm is demonstrably leading to good results, though these are not to be appraised in the light of the fantastic accounts of phenomenal strikes which have been broadcast in recent months. Most of these already have been proved to be of the pocket variety.

Indeed, a warning note against imminent spurious gold mining flotations as a result of a recent sensational strike, mostly of the pocket variety, is sounded by Mr. F. A. MacQuisten, chairman of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, who has just completed a tour of Southern Rhodesia.

"The danger of these new discoveries," says Mr. MacQuisten, "is that the company promoter may get hold of them, offering fantastic prices with a view to unloading on the public, and leading to ultimate disaster. If the gambler gets into the field, as he almost invariably does in such circumstances, there will be a temporary burst of activity, but the final result will be disastrous."

Mr. MacQuisten warns successful prospectors to leave the company promoter severely alone, and his advice is generally regarded in mining circles as being timely and needful.

In the Union there recently have been several gold finds of local importance and a number of so-called "discoveries" which have proved disappointing. The most outstanding of the latter was the report that the missing Rand main reef—the Boksburg Gap—had been found. Then there was the excitement at Rouxville in the Orange Free State, where there was the wildest optimism for some weeks until it was proved that the assays showed only a trace of gold.

The richest discovery for a considerable time was at the East Geduld mine, in the Transvaal, where at a depth of 2834 feet a valuable strike was made, the sampling results showing a reef width of 19 inches having a value of 26 dwt. Other finds, of unproved value, have recently been made in various parts of the Transvaal, on the Karoo and in the Kimberley district.

Maine to Expend Millions on Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The state highway construction program, which is expected to give employment to 10,000 workmen, is slated to begin immediately. The scheduled program will employ all but $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 bond issue for highways authorized by the 1929 State Legislature, it is announced.

Upon the utilization of the state voted sum, there will remain, it is expected, only the gasoline tax as a major source of revenue, for, it is believed, there is little prospect of another bond issue for some years to come.

This year's program entails the expenditure of $4,500,000 for roads and bridges from bond money, plus approximately $1,298,170 from federal aid, it is estimated. Among the major projects scheduled are uncompleted links of the Atlantic Highway, known as Route No. 1. The three-lane concrete strip from Kittery to Portland is scheduled for completion this year. What is designated as perhaps the most important building project on the Atlantic Highway is the construction of more than 20 miles of surface-treated gravel from Wiscasset to Warren.

In addition to this program of first-class construction the State this year will expend $2,700,000 for state aid roads, $700,000 for third-class roads, $150,000 for special road work in conjunction with towns, and $2,800,000 for maintenance work, it is announced. These items are provided by gasoline taxes, automobile registration fees, direct taxation and mill taxes.

San Diego's Hole In Fence Plugged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The United States has at last padlocked the world's smallest port of entry, the famous "hole in the fence" at the Tijuana border, 18 miles south of here.

Shortly after the border was closed by the United States Treasury Department at 6 p. m. in the spring of 1926, the "hole in the fence" made its appearance. No one knows who cut the strands of barbed wire but a border legend has it that an American citizen returning after the gates were closed borrowed a pair of pliers and clipped the wire.

Last year, Representative Philip D. Swing (R.) of California, began a fight to have the "hole in the fence" plugged up, declaring that Americans who used the illegal port of entry were losing at least $5,000,000 annually on Mexican gaming tables.

Japanese Plan to Quit League If Curbed in Manchurian Aim

Reports of New Threat Confirmed—Tokyo Sees Geneva Uninformed on Far Eastern Affairs—Two Years' Notice Required by Covenant

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 26—Following reports in the morning newspapers that Japan had decided to withdraw from the League of Nations, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed from a reliable source that the press version is practically correct. It is understood that Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegate to the League, informed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, told him that the League had no intention of dropping the Manchurian question and intends eventually to apply Article 15 of the Covenant.

In this event, Japan would undoubtedly place its resignation with the League secretariat, following a policy of noncoöperation during the two years which must elapse before its resignation can be accepted.

It is understood that Sir Eric Drummond said that the League Council intends first to recommend that China and Japan reach an agreement in direct negotiations. This would be a mere matter of formality, the League appreciating the fact that direct agreement is virtually impossible. When both sides admit this fact, the League would then apply Article 15, whereupon Japan would refuse the application and tender its resignation.

The Nichi Nichi understands that both Mr. Yoshizawa and Gen. Sadao Araki are agreed that further participation in the League appears to be useless for the following reasons: First, the basic inability of the majority of members of the League to understand the fundamentals of the Far Eastern situation; second, the determination of the small powers in the League to utilize the Manchurian incident to establish a precedent designed to strengthen their security; thirdly, League intervention prevents the possibility of direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, the Chinese refusing to discuss basic issues so long as it is able to depend on League support.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa has instructed Mr. Nagroka, who will represent Japan henceforth at Geneva, to the above effect Meantime the Government will communicate its intentions to Washington, London, Paris and Rome. The Nichi Nichi quotes Admiral Araki as declaring that Japan is determined to prevent future disturbances in Manchuria since it holds that peace in that territory is essential to peace in the Far East. Japan is prepared to defy the League or any nation attempting to prevent realization of this ideal.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 26—Satisfied that renewal of hostilities at Shanghai is now unlikely, the League commission has departed for Nanking, leaving mediation entirely to

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FORCES UNITE TO OPPOSE CUT IN FEDERAL PAY

Labor Leaders and Others Form Powerful Lobby Against Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26 — A powerful lobby against proposed cuts in federal salaries appeared to be making rapid headway today as the special economy committee remained deadlocked in its effort to report out a bill slashing 11 per cent from the pay of every soldier, sailor, marine and civil service employee of the Government down as low as charwomen.

Forty-eight labor leaders, representing every state in the Union, continued their door to door canvass of Congress under the leadership of Mr. Edward McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, making it clear that organized labor is determined in its opposition to governmental precedent for pay cuts throughout the country.

Some members of the economy committee, which has taken the initiative in drafting reduction legislation, continued to predict eventual agreement on one of the 16 or more different plans still before the committee. In the meanwhile, opposition forces on the floor are rapidly organizing to defeat any measure which may eventually come out.

At the moment the committee is balancing itself precariously on the two horns of a dilemma. Either it must report out a bill with a graduated cut scale which would fall heavily on the $10,000 salaries of Congress, or it must accept a flat cut rate which would be lighter on Congress, but proportionately heavier on the low-salaried employees who can little afford reductions in already inadequate pay.

Should the committee choose the graduated scale with only a 2 or 3 per cent cut on small salaries of the $2500 a year class the bill might be acceptable to labor, but it would mean a 15 per cent rate on Congressional salaries which the House would be very unlikely to pass.

If, on the other hand, it adopts a flat 10 or 11 per cent rate on all salaries the House might accept it for itself, but organized labor and the Progressive element would set up a protest against the injustice of putting the same burden on all employees from the highest to the lowest.

The committee once voted for a flat 11 per cent rate, it was learned unofficially today, but the majority which accepted this rate promptly backed down and declined to report it out to the House.

DALMATIA ENDS FIRST PERIOD IN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Program of Education and Distribution Is Practically Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Dalmatia has completed the first year of its "five-year plan" for improvement of agriculture and stock raising.

Two stages—a program of education and the distribution of improved varieties of seeds—have been practically completed in the initial period.

Dalmatia—officially known as "the Maritime Banovina of Yugoslavia"—looks back for centuries to find the origin of the agricultural difficulties which it now is engaged in overcoming. When the city of Venice was built, the piles on which it was constructed were fashioned of timber taken from the mountains of the Dalmatian coast, which with the leveling of the forest were denuded of soil. Agriculture has thus brought sparse returns.

In January, 1930, a conference of experts was called by the Banovina Council to work out a plan for improving the agricultural conditions of the province.

During the first year 60 winter agricultural courses of from two to six weeks' duration were held. There was one two-month winter school, 24 short courses in vine culture, 17 courses in the culture of olive trees, a course for cheese makers, a six weeks' course in agricultural coöperation, and two month courses for teachers in agricultural coöperation, and two two-month courses for teachers in agricultural coöperative schools. Over 7000 books and pamphlets on agricultural subjects were distributed free. As prizes in the courses over 200 latest type plows were distributed.

In addition many thousand fruit trees of the finest sorts, thousands of bushels of seeds of improved varieties, and pigs of good breeds were distributed among the people.

Within the five-year period it is hoped to plant many acres of the bare rocky hills with trees, and greatly to increase the yield of the small areas of soil that remained after the forest depletion had its effect. With its wonderful climate Dalmatia expects to produce early fruit and flowers enough to supply not only the Yugoslav but foreign markets also.

Baby Pyramid Uncovered at Gizeh Was Tomb of Ancient Queen of Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—As yet there is little to be seen of the newly uncovered pyramid at Gizeh, which was mentioned by Herodotus, Strabo and other early writers, but has since been buried under the sand. The pyramid is about 50 feet in height.

A visit to the site reveals an animated scene. Upper Egyptian workmen are busy clearing away sand and moving huge boulders, to the rhythm of an ancient chant. Any moment there may be most interesting discoveries. The work is proceeding at the north side of the pyramid, at the end of which Selim Hassan believes he will make the most important finds.

On this north side there have been already discovered 11 Rochcut tombs, one of which belongs to Queen Bunefer, "The Beautiful Thing."

Work has been suspended within the pyramid, since the eavelike entrance is considered unsafe. An official report adds little to details already revealed. It stresses that this was the first occasion when a queen had been named "King of Upper and Lower Egypt," and the first time a pyramid had been built for a queen away from her consort, showing that she must have reigned alone.

One inscription reads "Daughter of the god of whom all good things which she has done are told," or "all good things she orders are made for her." It is regretted that the pyramid is so dilapidated. It is believed to have been used as a quarry for other buildings during Roman or Ptolemaic times.

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DEFEAT OF BEER TAX INDICATES HOUSE TEMPER

Smiles Greet Wet Claims of Economic Utopia in Proposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—Chief significance of the defeat of the proposed beer tax, which was voted down 216-132 yesterday, is seen here in its illustration of the present temper of the House.

The wets proposed the beer tax as an amendment to the pending revenue measure, under the sponsorship of Representative Thomas H. Cullen (D.) of New York, leader of the Tammany delegation.

Mr. Cullen and his wet followers proposed an impost on a commodity which would have been illegal to manufacture even if the tax had been passed.

This was the wets' proposal for meeting the hole in the budget, caused by striking out the 2.25 per cent manufacturers' excise tax section of the revenue bill the day before.

The industry which they proposed to tax did not and could not legally exist, and yet the wets insisted that this would be a complete solution for the pending deficit, and would bring the country out of the present fiscal impasse, approaching the proportions of a national emergency.

An air of unreality accompanied the whole discussion in the House, which was attended by the same scenes of confusion which have distinguished it since the coalition progressives overthrew party leadership to meet the deficit by the announced policy of "soaking the rich."

The defeat of the beer tax amendment was a foregone conclusion, and many drys did not bother to attend. Smiles played over the faces of members of Congress as they listened to word-pictures of the Utopia that would dawn with the restoration of beer. The more excited wet sponsors estimated "millions" of idle would be put to work, "billions" of taxes would roll in, and the problem of crime, running all the way from minor delinquencies up to kidnaping, would instantly disappear under 2.75 per cent beer.

The party organization in the House that might have cut down the time allotted to this field-day, in the midst of pressing fiscal problems, has temporarily broken down. Among the Democrats, dissension is deep, while Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York is still able to muster about 100 of the 214 Republicans.

The general prospect now is that party control will not function on any serious issue for the rest of the present session, though Democratic leaders are desperately trying to bring members back into line.

Dollar Oil Gives Wave of Cheer To Midwest States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., March 26—Dollar oil, announced by major crude oil purchasing companies as effective April 1, sent a wave of cheer over Oklahoma and the mid-continent oil states this week.

This means an increase a month to Oklahoma producers alone of $1,892,385 in net revenue, based on last week's production reports.

Once last July, oil went as low as 10 cents a barrel in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields and precipitated the military shutdown of the oil fields. It has been generally stated by leaders in the petroleum industry that when oil again struck the dollar mark, the major portion of the depression in the industry would be over.

Justification for "dollar oil" or even higher prices is seen in the fact that stocks of both crude and refined products are at a low level; production has been pro-rated far below even the "allowable," placed by the oil states advisory committee, particularly in Oklahoma, and there has been a steadily growing demand for crude oil to meet current requirements.

One Money, One Standard

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"IF THE populations of England, France, and America could understand where they are drifting with their nonproductive, progressively increasing gold debts and taxes, they would act as follows: Their three great national banks would form an international reserve or clearing house. This clearing house would issue an international gold or metallic-based money of account with an invariable standard with which international balances could be cleared. This is the one way in which national and international obligations can be approached intelligently today. There will be no solution of present confusion until we can grasp and apply the meaning of the words: One Money, One Standard."

This is a striking passage in a remarkable booklet issued in Paris anonymously by the Vendôme Press. Unquestionably the most striking point made is the enormous disparity that may exist between two sums of money, each described in precisely the same terms, yet belonging to different years.

In the United States it took $2 in 1919 to buy what $1 could buy in 1914. And it was on this new high-priced level that all values fixed in money such as debts of a long-term character were established. But prices soon fell, adding 50 per cent to the gold or dollar value.

The British agreed to pay their commodity war-paper debts in pounds sterling representing the same quantity of gold as in 1913—that is to say, at more than twice its pre-war value.

It is pointed out that wheat in Chicago was at one time worth $3.50 a bushel, and England bought millions of bushels at this rate. Now, wheat was recently worth less than 50 cents a bushel. Therefore, England owes the equivalent of seven bushels today for every bushel she received during the peak years.

To make the debts problem clear, the amount which England agrees to send America in 60 years is put at £2,221,000,000—which is slightly more than the total gold stock of the world! But then, other nations are pledged to send a similar amount (over £2,000,000,000) to America as well—that is, double the world stock of gold!

Take the case of a farmer in the American Midwest: If he borrowed $3000 in 1919, he could pay it with 1000 bushels of wheat. If he renewed his note, he would require 12,000 bushels today to pay the same debt.

Obviously there is something wrong with money which is so elastic that it can represent at different times such vastly different things, and yet can make these vastly different things (such as one bushel of wheat and 12 bushels of wheat) pretend to be equivalents for purposes of repayment. That is why economists are seeking some scheme to remedy this deplorable situation.

AMERICANS PAY MOUNTING SUM TO GOVERNMENT

Taxes Total $13,048,000,000 in 1929—Average Up $2.17 Per Capita

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—The American people paid $13,048,000,000 in the form of taxes to federal, state and local governments in 1929, an unprecedented total, according to a survey the National Industrial Conference Board will issue tomorrow. The report places the per capita cost at $107.37, an increase of $2.17 over the previous year.

"In 16 years—from 1913 to 1929—the cost of government in the United States increased 347 per cent," it says, "while in the same period the national income increased 138 per cent and the population only 25.9 per cent. In other words, governmental expenditures grew more than twice as fast as national income, and more than three times as fast as the population."

The board placed Federal Government expenditures in the fiscal years 1930-'31 at $4,000,000,000, "approximately one-half of which was charged to debt service and payments to veterans."

"These fixed charges," it continues, "so designated in the budget statement, cannot be reduced, and it is therefore among other expenditures that possible economies must be sought. There are but two ways in which an individual can reduce his expenditures. One is to buy fewer things and the other is to pay less for what he buys. The same would seem to apply to governments."

The board refers to the subject of salary reductions which Congress has been discussing and reviews both sides of it, stressing that "opposition to any reduction in governmental salaries rests largely on the same grounds as opposition to wage cuts in private industry, namely, that to weaken the buying power of the workers would serve only to prolong the business depression."

Another survey issued by the board today attributes the decreases in the number of persons in the United States engaged in gainful occupation chiefly to increased public school attendance.

"In 1920 there were 8,594,000 children between the ages of 10 and 13, of whom 93.2 per cent attended school," this report says. "Eleven years later there were 9,622,000, of whom 95.3 per cent attended school."

The survey quotes figures to show that the age of children attending school has been constantly increasing during this period, until in 1930, 4,663,000 school children were between 16 and 17 years of age.

TASMANIAN TIGER TO GET SANCTUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The Tasmanian fauna board is taking steps to provide a sanctuary for Tasmania's native tiger which, while never very numerous, is now is danger of complete extinction. The Tasmanian tiger should not be confused with his brother from Bengal, who is indeed no brother at all, for tiger in Tasmania is somewhat of a courtesy title, due to the transverse stripes on his back.

The Tasmanian tiger, like so many of Australian animals, is a marsupial, carrying its young in a pouch. It is a wolflike creature, the hinder part tapering down to the tail. Its inroads upon the sheep-runs have brought it to cross-purposes with the farmers, which accounts for its steady decrease. The fact that it inhabits only Tasmania has brought it world-wide interest.

HOOVER BACKS MOVE TO BOOST NUMBER VOTING

Commends 50,000 Members of Junior Chamber of Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—President Hoover today lent his support to a move undertaken by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce radically to increase the total vote at the national election.

It is estimated that while there were approximately 60,000,000 citizens eligible to vote in the 1928 presidential election, only about 40,000,000 went to the polls. The chamber is initiating an intensive campaign to get a larger percentage to cast ballots next November.

Giving his backing to this campaign, the President said, "The united strength of the chamber's 50,000 members, who are from 21 to 35 years old, is pledged to work for this project for the next eight months. State organizations for this purpose have been established. The chamber has asked for an expression of my approval of the purpose of this project, not only as a timely tribute to the memory of George Washington, but even more as a practical and patriotic service to the country at present.

"I do warmly approve of this undertaking. Ours is a representative government and it can function effectively only when the will of the people is clearly expressed at the polls. The right to vote is not merely the privilege of the citizen, but definitely imposes upon him the duty to express his share in the common judgment at the polls. Every encouragement should be given to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce to bring its project to success."

Portland Job Plan Overpledges Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A campaign to obtain $5,000,000 in pledges in a building and spending drive, officially termed the Portland Plan, has closed with $6,627,795 pledged.

An effort to "make" work and normal spending motivated the campaign, and the completion of the campaign marks the beginning of work on the part of the civic building service bureau to see that the pledges are turned into work and spending as promptly as possible.

The American Legion work drive was coördinated with the Portland Plan and the national clean-up and paint-up campaign developed to fit into it also. The Chamber of Commerce and practically every civic organization indorsed the drive and coöperated, and the citizens' committee on emergency relief asked public coöperation in the plan as the first recommendation in solving the unemployment situation.

MORE HOARDED MONEY GETTING INTO ACTION

Nearly $150,000 of hoarded money in Massachusetts has been returned to circulation at the present time as a result of the anti-hoarding campaign being conducted by the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, according to the Massachusetts committee, which has received reports from 21 additional banks.

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, chairman of the state division, and Mr. Louis W. Munro, executive vice-chairman, are now hopeful that the results of the campaign will return a million dollars to circulation in Massachusetts.

HOOVER PUTS EMPHASIS ON BUDGET NEED

Must Balance, He Says, as Very Keystone of Recovery

VOICES CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS AHEAD

Fresh Campaign Starts in Capital to Find Means to Increase Revenue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—A new campaign to put the nation's fiscal house in order, on the strength of President Hoover's emphatic demand for a balanced budget, was under way here today, and indications are that increasing popular pressure to this end is being exerted on Congress.

A balanced budget, declared the President in a statement of unusual insistence, is the very keystone of recovery. "It must be done," he added. "Without it the several measures for restoration of public confidence and reconstruction which we have already undertaken will be incomplete and the depression prolonged indefinitely."

While sponsors of a balanced budget were still hopeful of ultimate success, they made plain today that the same factors of disorganization in the House that brought the initial defeat of the sales tax and that again sidetracked the members yesterday in a futile discussion of a beer tax—amendment for which was defeated—to be imposed on a commodity that would be illegal in any event, still continue.

Selfish Interests Interfere

Pressure is being exerted on Congress against a balanced budget, not only by groups that want further huge expenditures of money at the present juncture, but by special interests that wish to avoid taxation, and if the budget is to be balanced, it will depend ultimately upon the expression of the will of the people as conveyed direct to Congress.

Mr. Hoover's statement, made to correspondents at his press conference yesterday, reopened the question of governmental reorganization, which the President once more urged, even while he pointed out that the major element in balancing the budget must be increased taxation. Other countries have balanced their budgets, Mr. Hoover said, to the advantage of their peoples, and he added that the citizens "most vitally concerned in recovery are the ones whose margins of savings are the smallest."

The subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee under Representative Heartsill Ragon (D.) of Arkansas, designated to find new sources of revenue to replace the $560,000,000 lost through defeat of the sales tax continued its sessions today. Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.), of Georgia, acting chairman of the full committee, sat with the group as an ex officio member.

Capital Backs President

In the meantime, expressions of opinion from the banking and business world in behalf of prompt action to meet the deficit were heard in the capital, and from the Senate side a Progressive like Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, bitter opponent of the sales tax, himself took up the declaration that some other means must now be found for meeting the hole in the Treasury, the proposal in this case being rigid federal economies.

European investors in American concerns are displaying "great concern" as to the prospects for a balanced American budget, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told a directors meeting yesterday, in reporting on his recent visit abroad. The board followed Mr. Strawn's address and a plea by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, by adopting a strong resolution beginning, "Balancing the national budget through proper measures of economy and taxation is the first essential for improvement in the country's economic position."

The resolution is expected to lay the path for a campaign among business men and bankers for government economies and higher taxes.

President's Statement

I have received many hundred inquiries from different parts of the country as to the prospects of balancing the budget and for other information connected therewith.

I am confident that the undertaking of the representatives of both political parties to balance the budget remains and will be fulfilled. It is the very keystone of recovery. It must be done. Without it the several measures for restoration of public confidence and reconstruction which we have already undertaken will be incomplete and the depression prolonged indefinitely.

For a clear view of the situation our people should understand that the deficit for the next fiscal year, excluding further reduction of the national debt during that year, is estimated at about $1,250,000,000.

This follows a deficit of $500,000,000 last year and a deficit of over $2,000,000,000 this year, likewise calculated without reduction of the debt. These deficiencies are almost wholly due to decrease in tax receipts.

We must eliminate this deficit for next year by the further reduction of governmental expendi-

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HARVARD OFFERS NEW COURSES IN SUMMER SCHOOL

Seminar on Far Eastern Studies to Open Sessions in July

Harvard will open its summer school July 6 with a seminar on Far Eastern studies as an innovation, it was announced at University Hall today. Courses in Slavic and psychology are to be offered for the first time, among approximately 185 other courses to be given by a staff of 80 members.

Mr. Newton H. Black, assistant professor of education, is named as successor to the position of director of the Harvard Summer School, a post left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Philip P. Chase, director for the past five years.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute, a society for the promotion of Japanese studies, will conduct the seminar on Far Eastern studies, with two committees of the American Council of Learned Societies, one for the promotion of Chinese studies and the other of Japanese studies. Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, chief of the division of Chinese and Japanese literature at the Library of Congress, will act as director of the seminar, and Lucius C. Porter of the Yenching University will act as professor of Oriental art, as will Langdon Warner, fellow of the Fogg Art Museum for Research in Asia.

Thirty lecturers on the staff of the School of Education will offer courses in 12 different fields. Associate Prof. H. G. Hullfish of the Ohio State University is teaching here for the first time and will lecture on "Moral Ideals in Education" and "Social Policy and Education."

In addition to the inclusion of new fields of study, the Summer School of 1932 will bring a number of new instructors. Among these are Dr. Charles L. Kuhn, the new director of the Harvard Germanic Museum, who will give a course in "German Art of the Middle Ages and Renaissance"; Mr. Arthur K. McComb, "Venetian Painting"; Prof. Albert Schinz of University of Pennsylvania, "French Literature of the Eighteenth Century"; Prof. Pitman B. Potter of the University of Wisconsin, "International Organization," and Assistant Prof. David E. Owen of Yale, "Social History of England in the Nineteenth Century."

In the School of Landscape Architecture, three new lecturers have been added. Mr. Earle S. Draper, practicing landscape architect of Charlotte, N. C., will lecture on the elements of horticulture; Mr. Harold H. Blossom of Boston is to lecture on "Plant Materials," and Mr. William B. Van Ingen, New York City, on "Elementary Pencil Sketching and Drawing."

An elementary course in musical appreciation and "The Works of Mozart" are two new courses in music offered by Prof. George S. McManus of the University of California. In sociology, Associate Prof. Carlo C. Zimmerman of Harvard will teach in the school for the first time, giving courses in rural urban sociology and in the sociology of the family.

Strawn Learns Recovery Rests On Reparations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—Until the reparations question is settled there can be no significant improvement in trade or finance, Mr. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the board of directors of that organization yesterday during a review of observations during his trip abroad.

"The most urgent and immediate question before all of the important European countries is that of reparations," Mr. Strawn declared. "There is not a single responsible person with whom we talked," he said, "who failed to put this in the forefront of discussion. Until this matter is settled—in other words, until the Lausanne conference in June—no significant improvement in trade or finance can take place.

Recognition is general, he said, that Germany cannot at the end of the moratorium year resume payments on reparations even of the unconditional annuities, yet there is recognition also in responsible German quarters of the need for further consideration of the French feeling that some arrangement for further payments must be made.

"Various schemes have been and are being discussed," he said, "ranging from the issue of bonds secured by specific German assets to the transfer of equities in some of the principal German industries.

On the question of tariffs and other restrictions which are "strangling trade and industry in Europe and throughout the world," Mr. Strawn declared, "though the settlement of reparations will possibly aid in the elimination of certain of these trade barriers, many of them will require further negotiation and efforts on the part of business men everywhere toward their removal."

Little prospect in the near future of an international conference to consider the silver question was seen by Mr. Strawn. Interest in this problem he found overshadowed by problems arising from trade and financial difficulties on the continent.

Where March Borrows Blossoms From June



Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

VENETIAN COURTYARD AT THE GARDNER MUSEUM

HOME BEAUTIFUL PATHS DEPICTED AT BOSTON SHOW

Public Interested Also in Possible Inspection of Ford's New Cars

Aside from offering to patrons of the Home Beautiful Exposition the expectation of catching their initial glimpses of the 1932 Ford models, the Boston show, which opens today at Mechanics Building, also provides a liberal education on house maintenance and beautification.

The exhibits portray what the "best-dressed house is wearing" from cellar to attic. In perspective, it is similar to taking the home lover to the top of a high tower and pointing out a panorama of home making spread at his feet.

There is a vacant space waiting at the exposition for a prospective showing of the 1932 Ford automobiles. Whether or not patrons of the show see the new Fords before the doors close for the last time next Saturday, depends entirely on whether the expected cars roll into Boston on time.

What the models will look like when they do come is a source of considerable speculation. It is authentically understood that they will have the largest wheels ever produced by Ford, that the lines will tend toward streamlining with lower and longer bodies, that they will be equipped with a simplified system of free wheeling and the ignition lock will be changed from the dashboard to the steering wheel.

Every conceivable item of home accessories is displayed from the electric ice box to the latest curtains. To the visitor, it seems that the household designer, like the automobile engineer, is trying to develop his product into a mechanical giant. There are dish washers, towel driers, plate warmers, refrigerators, heat regulators and flat irons, all run by electricity, to say nothing of the laundry where washing, drying and ironing are all accomplished by the push button method.

Tonight at 8:30 the exposition plans to hold its annual wedding on the Grand Hall stage.

Lectures will be a feature of the show, demonstrating the most up-to-date methods of maintaining a household. Doors will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting opening day, when they will let in the throngs at 1 p. m.

Budget Must Balance, Hoover Tells People

(Continued from Page 1)

tures and by increases in taxation. The expenditures budgeted for the next fiscal year as sent to Congress amounted to about $4,100,000,000 after a reduction by the administration of $365,000,000 under the total for the current year.

In considering possible further economies in expenditures we must not forget that of this total about $2,100,000,000 is of such character that it cannot be reduced; it is largely an inheritance of the great war through increase of payment on Government obligations and the care of veterans and their families.

In addition, our army and navy cost about $700,000,000. We should not further reduce the strength of our defense. Thus we must make our further economies mainly out of this balance of $1,300,000,000 remaining from the total of $4,100,000,000 together with economies in the post office, as to which only the net operations are included in these figures.

Out of this sum of $1,300,000,000 the many other vital services of the Government must be carried on. Every reduction that can be made without serious injury to these services and injustice to our people should be effected.

Confident of More Economies

Further economies can be made, and I am confident will be made, through authority of the Congress to eliminate unnecessary functions of the Government or in postponement of less essential activities together with businesslike organization and coördination of government activities.

The appropriation and economy committees of the Congress are now earnestly engaged on all these problems. But when all this is done the balancing of the budget must in the main be accomplished by an increase in taxation, which will restore government revenues.

Economies in expenditure or increase in taxes alike call for sacrifices—sacrifices which are a part of the country war on depression. The Government no more than individual families can continue to expend more than it receives without inviting serious consequences.

To continue to live on borrowed money only postpones the difficulty and in the meantime begets all manner of new evils and dangers, which create costs and losses to every workman, every farmer and every business man far in excess of the cost of courageous action in balancing the budget.

Others Harder Taxed

The American people are no less courageous and no less wise than the people of other nations. All other great nations of the world have been faced with even greater necessity during the past year. In order to preserve their national credit these countries have increased their taxes far more severely than our deficit demands of the American people.

One of the first requirements to the accomplishment of the absolute necessity of a balanced budget is that the people and all their organizations should support and not obstruct the members of Congress in sound efforts to both reduce expenditures and adjust taxation.

It must not be forgotten that the needs of the Government are inseparable from the welfare of the people. Those most vitally concerned in recovery are the ones whose margins of savings are the smallest.

They are affected by the depression more seriously than any others; ultimately they will pay the biggest price for any failure on our part of the Government to take the necessary action at this time.

We can overcome this national difficulty as we have overcome all our difficulties in the past by willingness to sacrifice and by the resolute unity of national action.

NASTURTIUMS ADD COLOR TO EASTER DISPLAY

Gardner Museum Showing of Times Past Is Resumed This Year

The nasturtium is in full flower in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in the Fenway. Hanging like a tapestry in rich red and yellow from its accustomed balcony at the south side of the Venetian courtyard, the thriving offshoot of a nasturtium vine once cultivated by Mrs. Jack Gardner typifies what Mr. Morris Carter believes to be "the most interesting thing Mrs. Gardner ever did with flowers."

When the public came to see the Easter display of flowers in the days when Mrs. Gardner personally directed John Sullivan's horticultural handiwork, the trailing nasturtium in the second floor balcony was certain to be in full flower. For a number of years, this Easter custom of Mrs. Gardner's was overlooked but popular opinion has asserted itself and the nasturtiums again are an Easter garden exhibit as they were 34 years ago.

"People who came in the years when the nasturtium display was overlooked always said, 'Well, in Mrs. Gardner's day there was always a wandering nasturtium hanging from that balcony over there,'" Mr. Carter observes. As a result of so much favorable sentiment toward this custom, Mr. Sullivan has to nurture the nasturtium vines to have them flowering as perfectly at Easter time as any of the camelia, cineraria, jasmine, acacia, genista, lilies, stock or primroses.

Visitors at the museum tomorrow will find a display that expresses the artisanship of Mr. Sullivan, who came to work among Mrs Gardner's flowers 27 years ago. The Venetian courtyard today is a symphony of color and arrangement. On one side is a crystal pool; on another side is the nasturtium tapestry, and opposite is the sarcophagus filled with Easter lilies. In a corner close to the pool is a square of wood resting on the dirt on which a black cat dozes in the sun that filters through the camelia bushes above its nook.

At 2 o'clock tomorrow, Miss Gretchen Cook, harpist, the Armenian National Chorus and the Swedish Viking Male Chorus will entertain visitors.

DONOR DEFIES DUTY ON MUSIC IMPORTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Protest against the imposition of a £40 duty on a number of musical works imported from England has been made by Mrs. Louise Dyer, acting lady Mayoress of Melbourne. The consignment is the first section of the works of Gustav Holst, valued at £400, which Mrs. Dyer proposes to present to the Melbourne Public Library.

Mrs. Dyer claims that the imposition of the duty is a direct tax on popular culture in Australia.

The purpose of her endowment, she said, was to give those in Australia who could not afford to travel an opportunity to hear and study the work of great contemporary composers. At present Australian conductors who desired to perform modern works had to send to Europe for the parts, which in most cases they could only hire.

Pending further official consideration, Mrs. Dyer has refused to pay the £40.

WAR LOSS RESTORED IN LOUVAIN LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The new library of the University of Louvain, replacing the one which was destroyed during the war, has now been completed.

In the reading room 250 can be accommodated at once, and the eight floors of the new building house 750,000 volumes. A special room is reserved for Japanese books given by Japan. The new structure also contains music rooms.

NEW YORK POPULATION OF 16,472,446 SEEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Engineers of the Regional Plan of New York and its environs envisage that the population in the New York area will increase by 9,542,000 in the next 10 years, making a city of 16,472,466, according to a survey issued today.

The city proper, they hold, will gain about 4,410,500 persons, and the environs 5,131,500. This supports the decentralization findings in the last regional plan survey, which found that the city's area of densest population had shifted from the lower East Side to the neighborhood northeast of Central Park.

Technicians Urged to Find New Sugar Uses

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 26 (By U. P.)—New uses for sugar and sugar by-products must be found to absorb ever increasing production which is menacing the industry, Señor Ramon Aboy Benitez, president of the Sugar Producers' Association of Porto Rico, told delegates to the Fourth Triennial Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists which met here this month.

The Chadbourne Plan, which aims to improve market conditions by reducing crops in principal producing countries, especially Java and Cuba, may be temporarily successful if it becomes effective, President Benitez declared, "but it could never be scientifically satisfactory as it discourages working for higher efficiency in the different branches of the industry.

"Surely," the president declared, "the only satisfactory solution will be an increase of sugar consumption to take care of our ever increasing production." He urged the technicians to devise new ways to use the product.

The Sugar Technologists convention was attended by delegates from leading cane regions of the world. The largest representation came from the United States, but the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Australia, Brazil, British Guiana, Queensland, Java, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and the entire Caribbean were all represented. Subject matter dealt with at different meetings was almost completely scientific and technical, economic aspects of the industry being touched on only indirectly. At the closing session Brisbane, Australia, was selected for their 1935 meeting.

A feature of the Porto Rican meeting was the active participation of women, Dr. Gerharda Wilbrink of Java and Prof. Rachel Ramos Dexter of the University of Porto Rico reading technical papers at committee meetings.

Chinese Evolve Anti-Flood Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Extensive precautions against floods form part of a 10-year plan recently adopted by the waterway commission of Hopei Province (formerly Chihli). With the spring thaws, engineers are being sent to various sections along the Yungting River to reinforce the dikes.

Stations are being placed at important towns along the rivers and canals, where tide and rainfall records can be taken, and weather reports will be given to farmers of the surrounding villages.

Farmers along the river sides are to receive rewards if they plant trees and shrubs on banks of rivers and canals to prevent them from being washed away during the rainy season. The plan also includes measures to improve irrigation systems and encourage inland waterway travel.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Evelyn G. Stuart, Chicago, Ill.
A. F. Brown, New York, N. Y.
James B. Coffey, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Ella B. Weise, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Florance Cook, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Nellie Abraham, Saginaw, Mich.
Olga Zangg, Hyde Park, Mass.
Arlene Topham, Hyde Park, Mass.
Ruth Carey, Lowell, Mass.
Dorothy Carey, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Jane B. Carey, Lowell, Mass.
John Roundburg, Roxbury, Mass.
Mary F. Maynard, New London, Conn.
May B. Hewitt, New London, Conn.
Foster B. Pettit, Logansport, Ind.
Arma M. Pettit, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. Bertha B. Ill, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Raymond W. Brown, New York, N. Y.
Miss Kate M. Stoddard, Sterling, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Lang, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella Burch, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Lillian N. Champney, Watertown, Mass.
John N. Champney, Watertown, Mass.
W. E. Nimmering, Cambridge, Mass.

HOOVER TO STAY OPEN-MINDED ON NEW GLASS BILL

Nails Rumors of Opposition—Hasn't Even Read It, Statement Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—A statement was issued today in behalf of President Hoover that he had taken no position either for or against the revised Glass banking bill, and that he had received no report from the Federal Reserve Board or any other federal agency in connection with it.

The White House denial came on the heels of rumors that Mr. Hoover would oppose the far-reaching proposal to rewrite the fundamental banking law of the country. He has not yet read the bill, it was stated.

The brief White House statement followed a formal announcement made yesterday by Mr. Hoover as to the distribution of the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, together with the bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, indicating improved banking conditions.

Mr. Hoover's report shows that the corporation has authorized $234,981,714 in loans, scattered over the entire country. Its activities are cited as one cause for the marked decline in bank failures, strengthening in the bond market and return of currency from the public to the banks, noted in the month under review.

In connection with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Hoover said:

"I have the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which shows the following distribution of their activities:

	Number of institutions	Loans authorized	Average per institution
Banks and trust companies	587	$126,895,072	$216,162
Bldg. & loan associations	18	2,917,000	162,055
Insur. comps	13	5,765,000	443,461
Railroads	13	46,975,557	3,613,504
Joint Stock Ld. Banks	2	775,000	387,500
Mtge. Loan companies	3	1,362,000	454,000
Livestock credit associations	1	292,084	292,084
Secretary of Agriculture		234,981,714	
Total		$234,981,714	

"The banks and trust companies, receiving the loans totaling $126,000,000, are located in 45 states. The great majority of these loans are to smaller communities. Less than $3,500,000 has been authorized in cities of over 1,000,000 population; more than $116,000,000 has been authorized in towns of under 600,000 population.

MOST OF IDLE FOUND WILLING TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—By far the greater per cent of unemployed men really want to work and will accept almost any kind of a job, according to Mr. George W. Wilkins, director of the Shelter for Homeless Men, which cares for more than 4000 homeless men here.

"I have never offered a married man a job, no matter how poor a job, who turned it down," Mr. Wilkins said. "I can count on my fingers the number of men who have refused to work in exchange for unemployment relief from the city," he continued.

GIRL SCOUTS MARK START IN SAVANNAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Twenty years ago a troop of Girl Scouts was organized in Savannah by Mrs. Juliette Low, a Savannah woman who had lived abroad and who had watched the development in Europe of the Boy Scout movement.

Today there are 226,000 Girl Scouts in the world. The local parent troop celebrated the twentieth anniversary by staging a pageant which represented the growth and development of the organization. The celebration took place at the Municipal Auditorium in this city and attracted a large crowd.

Chicago Shown To Be Ahead of Lake Diversion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—Diversion of water from Lake Michigan has been reduced by the Sanitary District of Chicago in accordance with the decree of the United States Supreme Court in the international controversy over lake levels, Mr. H. P. Ramey, assistant chief engineer of the district, declares in reply to a Canadian senator's assertion that the Sanitary District is violating the decree.

Since 1928, the year of the largest volume of diversion, the flow has been reduced from an average of 10,000 cubic feet a second to 8180 cubic feet a second, according to the last semiannual report of the district to the Supreme Court. This figure includes 6495 feet of diversion for sewage disposal and 1685 feet of domestic pumpage. This is five cubic feet a second below the amount set by the War Department permit to be achieved in 1931.

Responsibility of Chicago diversion in the lowering of lake levels was determined by a joint board of eminent engineers, three representing Canada and three the United States several years ago, said Mr. Ramey. These engineers reported that Chicago's diversion could be blamed for no more than six inches of lowering in Lakes Michigan and Huron, and five inches in Ontario and Erie, he noted.

Canada's diversion for power and waterways is fixed by the treaty of 1910, and Canada could not take more water even if the Chicago canal was shut off entirely, Mr. Ramey said. Canada is diverting 36,000 cubic feet a second under this treaty.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

they fall due, dropping a remark that downs doubt—the money waits in the bank.

SOVIET RUSSIA orders three huge new power plants built on the Volga, and promulgates a method for teaching atheism in the public schools—a sort of backhanded Bolshevik arithmetic for reducing everything to nothing.

SWEDEN sees Inventor Olsson perfect a universal clock which tells real time, civil time, day, month and year, shows positions of the stars, and times an egg—but it can't tell whether the egg is addled.

THE IRISH FREE STATE serves notice on Britain that it will drop the oath to the King and the land annuities and receives the reply that neither is droppable. So something will have to drop and the question is—what?

THE PHILIPPINES get copper roofs for ammunition dumps made from copper stills captured in California. The copper may redeem itself by stilling the cartridges.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION tightens the law prescribing deportation for fraudulent insolvency. Now when a slippery business man blows up he blows out.

THE UNITED STATES sees the Democratic sales tax provision of the tax bill defeated through Democratic revolt, with the House hunting new ways to raise the necessary $1,000,000,000 for budget balancing; sees the anti-injunction labor bill, which also outlaws contracts in which workers are prohibited from joining unions, become a law; reads a letter in which Secretary of State Stimson tells Senator Borah the nation is free to enter the World Court; watches the launching at Kearney, N. J., of the S. S. Santa Rosa, costing $5,000,000, being the first of four new Grace liners; learns that the Mellon Institute has discovered how to combine steel with felt or fur, and that Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson has discovered how to enlarge photographs 60 diameters, without appreciable loss, his invention promising, possibly, to reduce cameras to vest-pocket size.

YUGOSLAVIA announces it will stoutly maintain the dinar rate and prevent general inflation—the real purpose being to maintain the dinner rate and prevent personal deflation.

Winter ends. Spring comes to the world. The nations of Christendom look up rather than down. Budding and blossoming time are in the thoughts of men—Easter in their hearts.

HIGHER SUBSIDIES AID AFRICAN FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Farmers have welcomed the announcement that the Government has decided to increase the export subsidy on agricultural products. The subsidy is payable to the producer as compensation for the "stagnation of markets and low prices that have prevailed."

The increases include wool, from 10 to 25 per cent; mohair, from 10 to 25 per cent; fresh fruit, from 15 to 20 per cent; eggs, from 15 to 20 per cent; fresh and frozen meat, from 10 to 20 per cent. The wool subsidy increase is expected by some to have the immediate effect of livening the market and clearing the stocks of nearly 250,000 bales which have accumulated at the ports.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through April 10.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Hawaii, Forestaste of Paradise," by Mr. R. N. Hudspeth, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Easter musical program, Miss Gretchen Cook, harpist; Armenian National Chorus; Swedish Viking Male Chorus; the Fenway, 2.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "A Constructive Economic Program for Today," by Rabbi Edward L. Israel; concert by Forum orchestra, Mr. Russell A. Cook, conducting; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk on "Shakespeare's 'Henry IV, Part 1,'" by Mr. Grover C. Shaw, 3:30; concert by Massachusetts Federated Women's Clubs Choral Society, Mr. George S. Dunham, conductor, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Why Men Work," by Mr. Whiting Williams, auspices Graduate Schools Committee of Phillips Brooks House Association, Phillips Brooks House, 4 (open to public).

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting, address, "Miss Helen Keller—the Qualities That Make Her Great," by Dr. Richard C. Cabot; musical program; Symphony Hall, 10:45.

"Snow train" trip to Canaan, N. H., leave North Station, 8:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Lecture hour, "Tendencies in Modern Architecture," by Mr. Charles D. Maginnis, Boston architect, lecture hall, 3:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Easter cantata, "Hear My Prayer," by Y. W. C. A. Glee Club, 4 (public welcome).

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Seventeenth illustrated lecture in German, "Von der Romantik zu Richard Wagner," by Prof. Frederich von der Leyen, Renaissance Hall, German Museum, 4 (open to public).

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through April 2.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Fifth in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants: Annual meeting, election of officers; talk on "Colonial Homes and Romances of the Chesapeake Bay Country," by Mr. Frederick Foster, 9 Walnut Street, 11.

New England Women's Club: Illustrated lecture, "Spanish Architecture and Art," by Prof. Edwin H. Wright, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Howard B. Gill, head of Norfolk State Prison Colony, speaker, on "From the Inside Looking Out," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

National Electric Light Association: Meetings and luncheon Committee on Public Relations, Hotel Statler, through Wednesday.

Lecture, "Fifteenth Century Gardens," by Miss Christian Garrett, home of Mrs. Robert H. Hallowell, Milton, 3.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, talk on "Our Little Known Southern Neighbors," by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 2:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Mass in B minor by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and choruses from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society.

Sunday afternoon, March 27, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a concert by the Swedish "Viking" Male Chorus, the Armenian National Chorus and Gretchen Cook, harpist.

Sunday evening, March 27, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by George Brown, cellist, and Donald Grout, pianist.

Tuesday evening, March 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Mary Wolfman, soprano.

Tuesday evening, March 29, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, March 30, in Brown Hall, a Chamber concert by members of the New England Conservatory faculty.

Friday afternoon, April 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Rosa Ponselle, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Frankie Zecchino, child violinist.

Sunday afternoon, April 3, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players Club.

Monday evening, April 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marguerite Porter, soprano.

Tuesday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Walter Gieseking, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Harrington, tenor.

Friday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a dance recital by Martha Graham.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier, lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects; also Japanese paintings by Shohaku Soga, March 28 to May 1; paintings and sculptures by a group of recent alumni of the Museum School in the School Gallery, March 21 to April 2.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and northern Africa, by David Paige. Through March 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through May 2. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Jay Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Nell. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 30.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show

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ALL CHINESE FACTIONS UNITE TO AID NATION

Dispute With Japan Brings Former Foes Together in Big National Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Although recent events have culminated in what seems to be China's "darkest hour" —trouble in Manchuria, floods in the Yangtse region, banditry and Communism in the interior, fighting in Shanghai and a government-less capital—there is a strong feeling here that the present crisis will ultimately bring a unified government for China.

At no other time, since the establishment of the republic in 1912, have so many different militarists and war lords, leaders of political factions and sectional cliques, come together to meet a national emergency as they have done during the last weeks. Old enemies on the battlefields and political platforms are meeting here and in Loyang, ancient capital of four dynasties, with one aim—to save China from Japan.

Some officials here believe that if unification could be achieved from the present crisis, the loss of Manchuria would be worth it, for, they say, a unified China would not mean a lost Manchuria forever. The general feeling is that the present trouble is a blessing to the Chinese nation because it has forced the leaders to drop their petty conflicts to coöperate in putting China on its feet.

Chiang's Return

A hopeful development is the return to power of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the outstanding military leader, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, left wing leader and former opponent of Marshal Chiang. Observers here believe that these two men will form a new government which will eventually start the unification movement. Marshal Chiang is a man of action. He has often been accused of being dictatorial, but he is considered the best leader that China has at the moment. He recently resigned all his posts in the Nanking Government and returned to his home at Fenghua. However, he came back after the Canton faction failed to hold the government together. He is at present heading the party conferences at Loyang and making plans for governmental reorganizations.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is probably one of the greatest intellects and civil leaders that China has today. As a journalist, revolutionary leader, educator and diplomat, he has been a radical figure on China's political stage. He is a close disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but was expelled from the Kuomintang Party. He has been studying in France for the past two years.

One of the first of the former war lords to return to help China was Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. Since his defeat in the northern coalition military government at Peiping in 1930, he has been living in a little village in a remote section of Shansi. Feng is considered China's most picturesque military leader. He impresses the soldiers, for he dresses and eats like an ordinary soldier and has none of the luxuries associated with other Chinese war lords.

Other generals helping in the movement are Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, "model governor" of Shansi, who was defeated by Marshal Chiang in 1930; Gen. Han Fu-chu and Gen. Shih Yu-san, minor war lords, nominally under the control of the Central Government; Gen. Sun Chuan-fang and Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, one-time dictators in North China, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, most astute of Chinese war lords. All of these leaders have been opposing Marshal Chiang during the last few years.

Gen. Li Chai-sum, once dictator of the South, who was arrested by Marshal Chiang in 1928 because of his implications in the revolt of the Kwangsi faction against the Nationalist Government, has been released, and is now urging his colleagues of the Kwangsi faction to join forces to help the Nanking Government. Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, deposed governor of Manchuria, who is now at Peiping, has reaffirmed his allegiance to Marshal Chiang and has announced that he will resist any invasion of the Japanese within the Great Wall.

Overnight Ministers

China's many overnight foreign ministers and diplomats are now in Shanghai coöperating to assist the Nationalist Government. Dr. C. T. Wang, who resigned at the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble when he was beaten by a mob of Chinese students; Dr. Wellington Koo, who succeeded Dr. Wang and who is a protégé of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and Mr. Eugene Chen, China's only Foreign Minister who cannot speak Chinese, who succeeded Dr. Koo when the Cantonese party came into power, have all tried to solve the problem since Sept. 18, but have failed. Others at Shanghai are Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister to Washington, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Foreign Minister.

Other civil officials of the Nanking Government who resigned but who are continuing to work for the government are Mr. T. V. Soong, China's outstanding financier; Mr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industry, and Mr. Chiang Mo-lin, former Minister of Education.

There is evidence of a growing all-China feeling, both in the interior and in the coastal cities. The nation is waiting for a new government, to be formed to weather the present crisis and bring China out of the chaos of the past 20 years.

VIRGINIA TO BOOST SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans to raise $50,000 by public subscription to finance a nation-wide advertising campaign for the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia were laid at a conference at Staunton, Va., of nearly 100 representatives from various sections of the Valley area. A steering committee was named to work out details of the project with the intention of reporting a program within two weeks so the campaign to underwrite an extensive advertising program can be launched within a month.

Opinion crystallized that all Valley interests should join in the coöperative campaign to attract to this section thousands of persons who will be visiting Virginia this year in connection with bicentennial celebrations. Newspaper space and broadcasting were suggested as the best means of sending far and wide messages of the Valley's attractions.

Restraints Put In League Pact Draw Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Inability of the League of Nations to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute was laid to legal restrictions in the League Covenant, rather than weakness on the part of the Council, by Mr. Felix Morley of the Brookings Institution in an address before the two-day Institute of Far Eastern Affairs held here under the auspices of the American University Graduate School.

Mr. Morley, former correspondent for the Baltimore Sun in the Far East, and at Geneva, was introduced by Mr. Chester B. Pugsley, founder of the institute, as an authority on the constitutional development of the League of Nations, concerning which he has just completed a comprehensive study for the Brookings Institution.

To say that the League has "failed" in its handling of the Far Eastern crisis, Mr. Morley said, was unfair. "The League," he declared, "has neither the power nor the legal right to enforce its will on a recalcitrant member, as the American Federal Government would have in the case of a state the administration of which countenances violation of an article of the Constitution."

The unanimity rule, under which decisions cannot be taken by the Council over the protest of a single Council member except in specified instances, he pointed out, was written into the League Covenant at the demand of anti-League United States Senators. He characterized it as "bad taste" for Americans to attack the League for organic weaknesses partly due to those who drafted the Covenant to meet American demands.

Mr. Morley termed the announced intention of the United States not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement brought about by means contrary to the Kellogg pact a most important move toward better international coöperation. The indorsement of this policy by the Assembly, he said, has come close to making the United States "an associate member of the League."

Mr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, told the meeting that "because of the reciprocal character of the greater part of the trade between the United States and Japan, and the exceptional degree to which the two countries are economically interdependent, the maintenance of satisfactory political and commercial relations is obviously of great significance." For Japan, he declared, "it is of vital importance."

An international agreement defining the status of the foreign settlements in Shanghai until ultimate Chinese control of the city shall have been achieved was recommended by Dr. William Crane Johnstone, assistant professor of political science at George Washington University.

American relationship with China was discussed by Mr. Frederick Moore, former foreign councilor to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Judge Paul M. Linebarger, legal adviser to the National Government of China.

Attacks Banned By Radio Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 26—Criticism of religious denominations, creeds or leaders is not permitted over Radio Station WOCL of Jamestown, according to a policy just adopted here.

Mr. A. E. Newton, owner of this station, has outlined a policy which he suggests would be good for all stations to have, asking that all patrons and all guest speakers refrain from broadcasting attacks. He urges they observe the Golden Rule and that they be kind in any comment which they may make upon other individuals or upon organizations.

This policy has been printed on a card displayed in the station studio. Also it is being given publicity in the broadcasting company's house organ in order that all users of the station facilities may know that the management does not countenance attacks upon those who have different religious views.

TOSCANINI TO TRAVEL FAR FOR CONCERT

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini will travel 5000 miles from Italy to New York to conduct the one concert for the benefit of unemployed musicians.

Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the Philharmonic Symphony Society, announced receipt of a cablegram from Toscanini in which the conductor said he would sail on April 19 aboard the liner Ile de France.

MOREHEAD RECEIVES FINNISH DECORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. John A. Morehead of New York City, president of the executive committee of the Lutheran World Convention, has received notice from the Finnish Legation in Washington of his decoration by Finland, which has made him a Knight of the First Order of the White Rose. The diploma, forwarded by the legation, is signed by the President of the Republic, who is Grand Master of the order.

Dr. Morehead, whose work of reconstruction under the American National Lutheran Council after the war and rebuilding national friendships through the Lutheran World Convention in recent years has been widely recognized as an outstanding piece of international service, has also been decorated by the German Government with the Order of the German Red Cross and by the King of Denmark with Knighthood in the Order of Dannebrog.

Opera's Manager Appeals to Staff In Economy Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—An appeal to his collaborators to join with him in the effort to meet the financial crisis which faces the Metropolitan Opera directors is before members of the company today in a bulletin from Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, for 24 years general manager of the opera. For his own part, the impresario states he is ready to lead the way and accept any necessary reduction in salary, and, if need be, to forgo all compensation whatsoever.

The appeal was addressed to all of the 500 members of the company—stars, chorus, ballet, production staff and administration—and urges them in such a critical and decisive moment to waive all questions of contracts and rights.

"Since the personnel of the Metropolitan is composed of Americans and foreigners," he continues, "I affirm that the former are obliged, out of patriotism and duty, to sacrifice themselves for the good of a great American institution where all, or almost all, of them began and continued their artistic careers, and the foreign-born artists are obliged out of gratitude toward the institution where they found, and find, a long and faithful hospitality and generous rewards for their services."

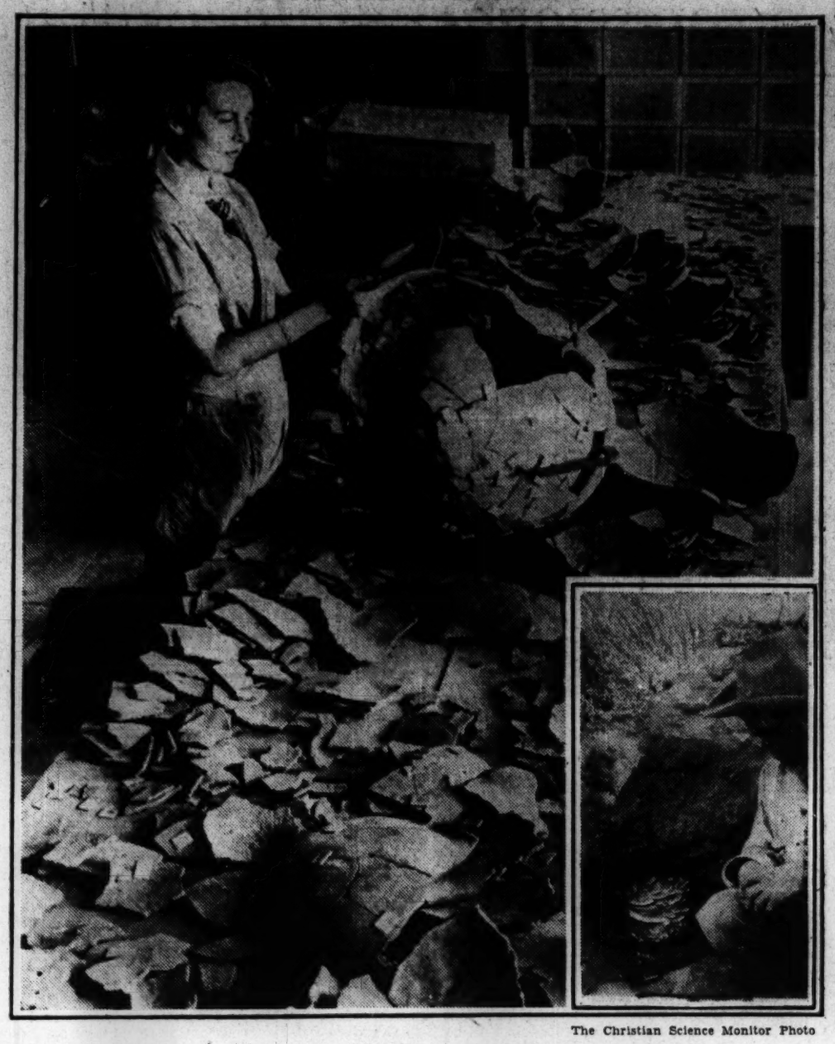
The current economic stringency has wiped out not only the $550,000 capital of the organization but a large part of its reserves, and in the face of weekly losses of about $35,000 as against weekly production cost of more than $85,000 the opera's continuance through the next season largely depends on the company's agreement to a fair reduction.

GENERAL MOTORS JOINS SALES GROUPS

FLINT, Mich., March 26—Transfer of the sales departments of the Buick Motor Company of Flint, Mich., the Oakland Motor Company of Pontiac Mich., and the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., to Detroit will be made in the near future, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Richard H Grant, vice-president in charge of sales of General Motors.

Consolidation of the three sales departments in an office in Detroit will, it is believed, greatly improve the efficiency of all three and attain better results, Mr. Grant stated.

A New Kind of Puzzle



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

RECONSTRUCTING INDIAN POTTERY SPECIMENS

Above: Miss Gloria Widman Hunting Missing Pieces of Ancient Indian Pot Found in Buried Village Ruins (Wide World). Inset: Mass of Potsherds at Site of Village.

Broken Pottery of Ancient Race Made Whole by Fit-and-Try Plan

Museum Worker Patiently Pieces Together Parts of Pots Dug Up in Centuries-Old Ruins of Indian Settlements Along Gila River in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—When a small Indian boy dropped his pot of meal upon the ground and ran home to his mother in tears many dusty centuries ago, no one told him that a young woman in Los Angeles would spend months some day fitting the broken pieces together.

Yet, that is exactly what Miss Gloria Widman, assistant to Dr. Charles Van Bergen, honorary curator of archæology of the Los Angeles Museum, is now doing. For the last two years Miss Widman has been occupied in matching thousands upon thousands of pieces taken from ancient Indian ruins in Gila Valley, Ariz., to make perfect pots that were broken hundreds of years ago.

Although Miss Widman's job might be considered impossibly tedious, and has all the surface difficulties associated with the task of rebuilding the "humpty dumpty" of nursery school days, she finds it most absorbing, and has even reduced it to a system.

Reconstructing ancient pottery from sherds discovered during archæological expeditions is not a new practice, according to Mr. Arthur Woodward, curator of history at the Los Angeles Museum, but it is one which has attracted wide interest, especially when perfect specimens are rare. Archæologists formerly discarded anything but those perfect specimens; today they make the best use of what they have.

In the ancient American Indian villages along the Gila River, Ariz., which were explored by the Los Angeles Museum with the assistance of Dr. Van Bergen, few complete pieces of pottery were discovered, but fully nine tons of potsherds and other material was unearthed and transported to Los Angeles. For that reason, reconstruction of the pottery types was necessary.

The potsherds were washed carefully, sorted in the best manner possible, and have since been in the process of reconstruction. They are matched by the only method possible under such circumstances—the fit-and-try method. And even though it is time consuming, the results are self-evident. Long rows of ancient jars, bowls and containers of all sorts now stand on the museum shelves; in all, hundreds of pieces demonstrating the rare workmanship of a very old people who lived in the Gila Valley ages ago.

After being assembled, the pottery is reinforced with plaster and then has much the same appearance as it must have had during the time it rested in the household of its former owners.

Who were the Gila Valley peoples? Mr. Woodward answers that question by stating that they were probably adventurous bands from the highly cultured nations of Central America and Mexico who traveled northward to settle in the fertile valley of southern Arizona. They carried with them the arts and crafts of their ancestors.

Japan Threatens To Quit League

(Continued from Page 1)

the American, British, French and Italian Ministers.

After yesterday's flurried session of the peace conference, when the Chinese delegates threatened to withdraw because the Japanese military suggested limiting evacuation to a line 15 kilometers beyond the Settlements, the delegates resumed discussions this morning in a calmer atmosphere.

The Japanese dropped the proposal for an extended line, and agreed upon a joint commission for supervising withdrawal when a settlement is reached. Time is working in favor of a settlement, because Chinese individuals and Government are the heaviest losers from the general business suspension, which is inevitable until an agreement is made.

Realizing that there is a mutual desire for prompt agreement, the western diplomats are seizing every opportunity to evolve a compromise plan necessary for mutual face saving. The conference is resuming its sessions on Monday, with the Chinese prepared to accept a settlement if the Japanese make minor concessions which offer an opportunity for the Chinese to retire gracefully from their original demands.

Lytton Goes to Nanking

SHANGHAI, March 26 (AP)—The members of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission, which is investigating the Sino-Japanese conflict here and in Manchuria, left in two groups today for Nanking.

Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States delegate, left with the French and German representatives by train for Hangchow, whence they planned to go on to Nanking by motor. The Earl of Lytton, British delegate and chairman of the commission, and Count Luigi Marescotti, Italian member, sailed on a river steamer.

Chesapeake Area Holds Attention In Lindbergh Search

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Despite denials by New Jersey police authorities that the kidnapers of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. were trying to negotiate for his return through friends of the Lindbergh and Morrow families in Norfolk, Va., the region south of Mason and Dixon's line continues to focus the attention of persons who are following the investigation today.

The latest development, which indicated that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh might at last be about to establish contact with the abductors of his child, who disappeared from his nursery on March 1, was the arrival of two men who drove into Hopewell shortly before 3 a. m. today in a mud-spattered Buick sedan bearing a Maryland license. After talking over the telephone with someone at the home of Colonel Lindbergh in the Sourland Mountain district, the men drove on to the Lindbergh estate. They said their names were Smith and McFall and admitted that their errand was connected with the baby's disappearance, but they refused to amplify these statements.

Colonel Lindbergh, Col. Henry Breckinridge, his personal counsel, and Morris Rosner, one of their private agents, were reported to have held a conference yesterday to consider new methods of assuring the kidnapers that they can deal with the parents of their representatives without fear of prosecution.

Virginia Roadside Displays Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Members of the Virginia Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty will shortly begin an intensive drive against highway advertising and will issue 5000 stickers advocating patronage of firms that do not so advertise, it was decided at a meeting of the council here.

"We have no intention of starting a boycott," it was stated by Mrs. Janet Stuart Durham, chairman of the council, "we only wish to recommend those concerns that are cooperating in our effort to preserve the beauty of the state highways. Where any product is manufactured by two firms and one uses billboards and the other does not we want to show favor to the one that does not."

The council will establish an "honor list" of firms coöperating with the anti-billboard movement, it was also decided at the meeting, but signs in urban communities will not be considered in the classification. Mrs. Edward Schneider of Amherst was appointed chairman of the "ideals committee," which has charge of distributing the stickers.

Putting the Senate on the Air Is Found Technically Feasible

Both Radiocasting Systems Offer Ways to Do It, and Promise to Charge Nothing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—Radiocasting of senatorial debates is technically feasible, radio engineers told the Senate Rules Committee in the first open hearing ever held on proposals to equip the upper chamber with microphones.

The acoustics of the historic Senate chamber are poor, witnesses continued, and experience gained in equipping motion pictures for sound films should be employed to aid senators. Engineers left no doubt that with a free hand they not only could put the Senate on the air, but could even make it possible for senators to hear one another.

The Rules Committee met on the Dill resolution to equip the chamber for radiocasting, and witnesses both from the National and Columbia Broadcasting Companies presented results of engineering surveys already made. Most members of the Rules Committee took a suspicious view of the proposal but Senators Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington and Senator Robert B. Howell (R.) of Nebraska asserted that the Senate would be "modernized inevitably, both for radiocasting and later for television.

Glad to Radiocast Gratis

Mr. Frank M. Russell, vice-president of the N. B. C., said his company would be glad to radiocast senatorial debates free for one or two hours every afternoon. Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire and Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana objected that this would involve cloture and that it would be impossible to allocate time between senators who would want to talk.

"It would be a wonderful thing," exclaimed Senator Howell, "if every afternoon the country could hear the debates of the Senate! I know it would be popular in view of the demand on my office for the Congressional Record."

"You must remember that the Record is free, is thick, and is ideal for starting fires," observed Senator Moses.

"I think it is due to the importance of our Government," insisted Senator Howell, "that we allocate several wavelengths for the purpose."

Mr. Henry C. Butcher of the Columbia System said his company would be happy to radiocast anything that the Rules Committee would permit. "Just to preserve the dignity of the Senate," he added, "I think some limit on the time should be set."

Five Methods Discussed

Five methods for the radiocasting were discussed by Mr. A. B. Chamberlain, Columbia's chief engineer. These included microphones, hung from the ceiling, directional microphones focused from the sides and a new type of small lapel microphone for each senator's desk.

Mr. O. B. Hanson, engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, minimized the value of the lapel type in the Senate, since "it would tie every senator to his desk with a cord." He declared, however, that it was technically possible to make "even the feebler speakers" audible both in the chamber and on the air. In extreme cases, he said, portable microphones could be installed near the desks of senators with singularly weak voices.

"It would put this committee into a nice fix!" ejaculated Senator Moses in alarm at one point, "having to decide what senators will and won't be broadcast!"

Senator Dill explained that he proposed to have only the concluding speeches of matters of great popular interest broadcast, with time equally divided between sides.

As to Senate acoustics, Mr. Hanson said that he would not recommend radio installation in any case until the chamber is improved. Present acoustics he described as "very poor."

Entrance to Area Of Kentucky Mines Denied to Students

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 26 (AP)—The college students who went over the Cumberland mountains to see what they could see in the Kentucky mine fields have returned here rebuffed, indignant and undecided whether to try to force their "sociological research."

It was a fruitless trip that netted the party, members of the National Students League, little more than a view of the scenery of the Kentucky slopes.

Officers turned the students back when they tried to enter Bell County, Kentucky, to investigate conditions among coal miners and the entire group returned to Knoxville without a halt.

The party last night conferred with Dr. John R. Neal, Knoxville, attorney, on whether to try to get a federal court order to force Bell County to permit them to go on with their contemplated study of mine field conditions. The conference was adjourned without a decision.

'GRAF' STARTS FOR HOME

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, March 26 (AP)—The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin left Pernambuco at 12:58 a. m., today on a return flight to Friedrichshafen, Ger. It came here Wednesday on the first of a series of trips between the two ports scheduled for this year.

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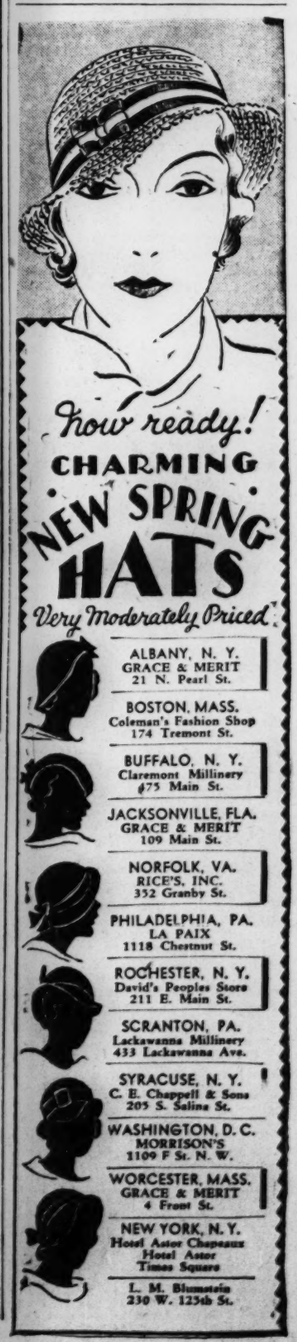
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STANFORD HAS BEST SHOWING

Qualifies Eight Men in N. C. A. A. Swimming Preliminaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26—Led by their all-around star, A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford University led the field in the preliminaries of the ninth annual swimming championship meet of the National Collegiate Athletic Association here last night. Stanford qualified 8 men, the University of Michigan 6, Princeton University 4, Northwestern 4, United States Naval Academy 3, Rutgers 2, Minnesota 2, and Columbia, Cincinnati, Ohio State, Southern California, California, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois 1 each.

Clapp won the finals of the 1500-meter swim, added to the usual program here because it is an Olympic event. He also qualified in the 440 and 220-yard freestyle swims. Stanford won first and third in the 1500 meters, while Michigan took second and fourth. The battle for the team title in the finals appears to be between Stanford and Michigan.

J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan star, broke two of the N. C. A. A. records in the preliminaries. He swam the 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 15.6s. and later hung up a new mark of 2m. 32.8s. in the 200-yard breaststroke.

Clapp set a new United States mark for the 1500 meters of 20m. 2.2s. R. K. Degener '34 of Michigan sprang a surprise in the preliminaries of the fancy diving, when he amassed a total 149.34 points, to beat out M. R. Galitzen '33 of Southern California, defending champion. No preliminaries were held in the relay events. The summary:

1500-Meters Final—Won by A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; J. C. Cristy '34, Michigan, second; Theodore Wiget '34, Stanford, third; F. P. Kennedy '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—20m. 2.2s. (New United States record.)

50-Yard Freestyle—Semifinal—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton, second; John McKelvey '32, Stanford, third. Time—24.2s.

Second Heat—Won by M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern; J. T. Nicholson '32, Princeton, second. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; M. F. Wilcox '34, Northwestern; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; John Gardner '33 Stanford. Best time—Spence and Wilcox, 53.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle—J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; Frank Booth '32, Stanford; Theodore Wiget '34, Stanford. Best time—Schmieler, 2m. 15.6s. (New record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford; J. C. Crist '34, Michigan; Joseph Brock '33, Illinois; Theodore Wiget '34, Stanford; Frank Booth '32, Stanford. Best time—Clapp, 5m. 1s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Taylor Drysdale '34, Michigan; C. A. Salie '32, Cincinnati; A. A. Fela '32, Ohio State; R. W. Long '33, Princeton; M. G. Moulton '34, Minnesota. Best time—Drysdale, 1m. 42.2s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; P. J. T. Callahan '32, Columbia; R. A. West '33, Princeton; Louis Lemak '33, Michigan; Wilbur Andre '34, Minnesota. Best time—Schmieler, 2m. 32.8s.

10-Foot Spring Board Fancy Diving—Qualifiers—R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 149.34 points; M. R. Galitzen '33, Southern California, 107.33 points; R. C. Rucker '32, California, 96.44 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, 93.46 points; William Busby '34, Iowa, 86.26 points; David McCampbell '33, Naval Academy, 85.04 points; K. C. Sutherland '32, Nebraska, 80.78 points.

Rowing Season Of 1932 Opens April 9

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—One of the greatest seasons of rowing the United States has ever witnessed will be ushered in April 9, when the powerful crews of California and Washington meet on Lake Washington in Seattle for the racing championship of the Pacific coast.

With the Olympic Games trials at Worcester, Mass., and the finals at Long Beach, Calif., added to the United States rowing schedule this year, crew followers will have the opportunity of watching the oarsmen all summer.

At least 19 important regattas are on the program for the season, with the Olympic trials and finals, intercollegiate at Poughkeepsie, and Harvard-Yale at New London leading the list. The national schedule, some of it tentative, shapes up as follows:

April 9—California vs. Washington at Seattle (varsity, junior varsity and freshmen); 16—Navy vs. Princeton at Annapolis (varsity, junior varsity and freshmen); 23—Yale vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Derby, Conn. (varsity, junior varsity and 150-pounders); 30—Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge (varsity, junior varsity, 150 pounders and freshmen).

May 7—Blackwell Cup Regatta, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia (varsity, junior varsity, 150's and freshmen); Princeton vs. M. I. T. at Princeton (varsity, junior varsity, 150's and freshmen); Navy vs. Syracuse at Annapolis (varsity, junior varsity and freshmen). 14—Navy, Pennsylvania, Harvard and M. I. T. at Annapolis (varsity, junior varsity, 150's and freshmen); Cornell vs. Syracuse at Ithaca, tentative (varsity, junior varsity and freshmen). 21—Carnegie Cup Regatta, Cornell, Yale and Princeton at Ithaca (varsity, junior varsity and freshman); Goldthwaite Cup Regatta, Harvard, Yale and Princeton 150-pound crew championship at Cambridge. 28—Childs Cup Regatta, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Princeton at New York (varsity, junior varsity, 150's and freshmen); Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge, with Syracuse a tentative starter (varsity, junior varsity, 150's and freshmen).

June 20—National Regatta at Poughkeepsie (Varsity, Junior Varsity and Freshmen); 24—Yale vs. Harvard at New London (Varsity, Junior Varsity and Freshmen).

July 1, 2, and 4—Olympic Trials on Schuylkill at Philadelphia (singles, doubles and fours); 7, 8 and 9—Olympic Trials at Worcester, Mass. (Eight-oared shells).

August 9 to 13—Olympic Regatta at Long Beach, Calif. (singles, doubles, fours and eights).

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE LEADING SCORERS

Player	Team	Gls	Assts	Pts
Vokes	San Francisco	29	9	38
Evans	Hollywood	17	17	34
Coupez	Hollywood	16	17	33
Dunn	Hollywood	24	8	32
Irving	Los Angeles	17	13	30
Johnson	Hollywood	22	7	29
Huffman	San Francisco	16	13	29
Blythe	Hollywood	21	7	28
Dyck	Hollywood	13	12	25
Harper	Oakland	19	5	24
Buckles	San Francisco	14	10	24

GOLDEN VS. WOOD

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26 (AP)—Johnny Golden of Noroton, Conn., and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., tied at 286 for first place in the annual North and South open golf tournament here yesterday and will meet in an 18-hole medal round to decide the winner.

PARKS TURNS PROFESSIONAL

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 26 (AP)—Sam Parks Jr., ranking amateur golfer, announced yesterday he will henceforth be a professional. He said he would be professional at The Summit Hotel Golf Club near Uniontown, Penna., starting April 15.

BRITISH SPORTS

RECORDING RECORD RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THIS is a record of record records, inspired by the jolly pole squatters of England. It is a droll tale of strange feats—"records," one and all, but records unrecorded as such in the usual books that tell of these things. Here we shall learn of the man who traveled the most miles continuously in a London tramcar; of the Frenchman who hopped through Paris on one hand, blowing kisses with the other; of the Cossack who rolled down the Russian steppes in a barrel; and of the Swiss milkmaid who pushed a peanut up the Alps with the end of her nose. Or, if not of these people, then of certain others whose achievements fall almost within the same category.

Pole squatting may be said to rank among the simplest pastimes that the world has ever known. The only items required are a squatter, a pole, and a box office. The number of people who ventured into the lists when the game was introduced here from America a few weeks ago shows that it is not difficult to go up the pole. Subsequent events proved that, after the first day, it is hard to stay there. However, Miss Betty Miller, aged 19 years, did rather well. She goes down among the unrecorded record-holders as the woman pole-squatting champion of Europe—30 hours 15 minutes. But is this really a greater performance, one wonders, than the feat of Miss Kitty McHale, a 13-year-old simple English maiden, who broke all skipping records at Wombwell, Yorkshire, on Oct. 29, 1927, by making an unbroken sequence of 3028 jumps over the rope? It is unreliably reported that when she first made a false hop she said, "Now we've loosened up, let's go."

The Subject of Jumping

Before passing from the subject of jumping, we must touch lightly and admiringly upon the 1400 by John Tranum. He differed from Miss McHale in that he jumped down instead of up. To explain more fully, Mr. Tranum, who is a Dutch parachutist of great repute, has devoted his business hours to leaping out of airplanes. He claims the proud distinction of having hurled himself to the earth from a height of 1000 feet seven times in 33 minutes 45 seconds.

Another good jumper whose best efforts are not as widely known as they should be is Heatherbloom, a horse belonging to Howard Willets of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Heatherbloom publicly cleared 8 feet 2 inches in 1905, and in practice was credited with three inches more than that. Jumping is one of the departments in athletic achievement where a horse can beat a man. The situation is reversed, however, when it comes to sheer endurance, as C. W. Hart proved in 1924 at the Crystal Palace, London. In six days of considerable boredom, Hart toddled 345 miles 880 yards, sometimes traveling at quite a slow walking pace; but the horse, which was put into a trot whenever it seemed likely to go to sleep, could cover only 337 miles 1618 yards. The track was three laps to the mile, and the competitors were on the move for 10 hours every day.

Endurance is another name also for Stanley Mumford of Clacton, who not long ago fisted a punchball without stopping for 60 hours. "That's that—another world's record," he probably said, feeling the pride of a man with a job well and truly done; but that was not quite that, because a closer investigation revealed that one George Davison, a Yorkshireman, had kept up the tattoo for 62 hours. Another good game to pass the time away is club swinging, which, in some form or another, no doubt created quite a deal of amusement in the days when records were engraved on the cave wall with a spearhead. It may not be generally known that a wide gulf exists today between the professional and the amateur at this soothing recreation. In the former class, Martin Dobrilla swung his clubs for 137 hours at Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia, in April, 1913, and at least three other "pros" have exceeded 100 hours; but the best achievement by a man doing it simply for pleasure (?) is 68 hours by Sergt. J. M. Phillips of Burnley, Eng.

Britain Lags Behind in Marathons

Britain has somewhat lagged behind other countries in the establishment of Marathon contests for tree sitting, fox trotting, kite flying, beard growing, lying underground in a box, and so forth; but it still clings proudly to, and is never likely to lose, the record for knocking a knur. Ah, what about that one? Knur and spell is a game popular in northern England. It is played with a bat, a trap, and a knur, and the idea of the game, very briefly, is to pop the third up out of the second and catch it a tremendous wallop with the first. F. Moore fetched it such a crack on Nov. 11, 1899, in his match with F. Crabtree, that the knur traveled 360 yards 1 foot 8 inches. That was with a wooden knur. The best hit for a pot knur is 304 yards 2 feet by Joseph Machen in his match with John Fleetwood at Barnsley on Feb. 9, 1889.

Ever since the earliest days, the projecting of missiles for distance or accuracy has been one of the most popular amusements of mankind. Unfortunately, some of the greatest achievements have been lost to posterity, and there can be few people who know, for example, that an arrow was actually thrown 372 yards 2 feet, 6 inches as recently as 1908—by J. Firth at Birkenshaw, Sept. 5. To appreciate the full merit of this performance, it has to be remembered that the longest shot ever made from a bow by a British archer is 459 yards 8 inches, by Inigo Simon at Le Touquet, June 20, 1913.

A tug-of-war is quite a normal form of athletic competition, but at least one instance can justly be called in under our heading of record records. This occurred in India—where, incidentally, a tug-of-war is a survival of religious ritual—and the teams concerned in it were Company H and Company E of the Second Derby Regiment. At Jubbulpore, on Aug. 12, 1889, they pulled on the rope for 2 hours 41 minutes before Company H was hauled over the line.

Reverting to the question of throwing for a moment, it may be worth chronicling that the longest distance that a cricket ball has ever been hurled is 140 yards 2 feet by R. Purceval, in 1889; the hardest throw with a regulation lacrosse ball, from an ordinary crosse, is 497 feet, 7½ inches, by B. Quinn. With the rifle, accuracy, not distance, is the aim sought after, and we therefore claim a beam off the spotlight for Dr. F. W. Carver, who broke 1000 glass balls in 34 minutes at Hamburg, Aug. 31, 1890. He used six repeating rifles and had assistants to load them for him.

Lastly, we come to the performance of a man who cycled 76 miles 505 yards in one hour. Not "at the rate of," but actually covering the distance, motor paced. This, on reflection, seems about the least credible of the strange facts we have cited; yet it is the only one that comes under the serious heading of "world records" at a recognized sport. The man who did it was Leon Vanderstuyft, a crack continental cyclist, and the date of the performance was Sept. 30, 1928. The merit of this feat will be conceded even by Eric Wesley, of whom we promised to tell you. He is the young man who claimed the record for continuous long-distance tram riding around London, with 226 miles in 26½ hours—all for one shilling.

STANLEY CUP STAYS IN N. H. L. CONTROL

MONTREAL, March 26 (AP)—The winners of the final National Hockey League playoff series will be awarded the Stanley Cup, despite the N. H. L.'s refusal to meet the American Hockey League, William Foran, cup trustee, announced yesterday.

"There will be no series for the Stanley Cup with the American Hockey League this year," Foran said at a luncheon, "and there will be no interference with the present Stanley Cup series."

Foran said the trustees had declared the American League eligible for Stanley Cup series, but that the present season had advanced so far that it was impossible to arrange a playoff between the two leagues. He intimated, however, that if the National League declined to play the A. H. L. winners next season the cup would pass out of the National League's possession.

Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L., who also spoke at the luncheon, said he was sure the matter could be settled "no less to the trustees' satisfaction than to ours."

WOMEN'S GOLF STARTS APRIL 14

Women golfers in Massachusetts will soon be swinging their clubs over Bay State links in competitive play. The spring team matches of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts open on April 14 and will continue until May 16, with May 19 reserved for playoffs of possible tie for winner of series. Postponed matches in this series will be played off Friday morning of the week of postponement. The Massachusetts association championship is scheduled to take place at the Andover Country Club, May 23 to 28. May 31 has been set aside for the annual team match against Providence at the Agawam Hunt Club.

AMHERST SWIMMERS ELECT

AMHERST, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Lyman D. Westfall '33 of Geneseo, N. Y., was chosen by Amherst College swimming lettermen to captain next season's team. Westfall was among the leading point winners for Amherst this season, and he captained his freshman team two years ago, also leading the Andover Academy mermen before that. He specializes in the sprints and distances.

WESTERN COLLEGES SUPREME ON MAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 26—The West again showed its supremacy of the amateur wrestling world in preliminaries and quarterfinals of the fifth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association individual wrestling championships and semifinal American Olympic tryouts, held here last night.

Oklahoma A. and M., and Iowa State College, both placed three men each in the semifinals to be held here this afternoon.

The following colleges placed two men each; Indiana, Southwestern Teachers' College, Oklahoma, Cornell College, Northwestern, Iowa State Teachers' College, Michigan State, United States Naval Academy and Ohio University.

MICHIGAN AWARDS LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26—The awarding of letters to members of the hockey and gymnastics teams was announced here recently. Eight men were given letters and two secondary awards by Eddie Lowrey, coach of the ice squad. Those listed are: M's—Capt. John A. (Jack) Tompkins, Royal Oak; Harvey F. Chapman, Detroit; William A. Williams, Sarnia, Ont.; K. Keith Crossman, Royal Oak; Emerson A. Reid, Palmerston, Ont.; George C. Davis, Detroit; Joseph Frumkes, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Thomas Porte, Winnipeg, Canada; secondary awards—Avon Artz, Detroit, and Markham B. Coventry, Duluth, Minn. The following were announced as letter winners by Wilbur West, coach of gymnastics: R. Carl Ellsworth, East Cleveland, Ohio; Voitto M. Lassila, Detroit; W. Oren Parker, Ann Arbor; Hilton Ponto, Ann Arbor; Abe Steinberg, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Harry Steinberg, Pittsburgh, Penna.

BEDELL IS NAVY CAPTAIN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26 (AP)—Porter F. Bedell '33 of Hollywood, Calif., guard on the United States Naval Academy basketball team, has been elected captain of the team for 1932, it was announced yesterday by Lieut.-Commander L. D. McCormick, aide to the superintendent. Bedell also is president of his class at the academy. T. A. Duncan '33 of Kansas City, Mo., was named manager of the team.

THREE PLAYERS TIED FOR LEAD

Albert Poengsen of Germany Has Best Game to Date

WORLD'S AMATEUR BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
Albert Poengesen, Germany	3	0	95	11
Albert Corty, France	3	0	90	20
G. Van Belle, Belgium	3	0	128	22
Edmond Soussa, Egypt	2	0	112	15
F. S. Appleby, U. S.	2	1	102	35
Alfredo Ferraz, Portugal	1	3	68	39
Jean Dommering, Holland	0	3	60	..
Charles Foerster, Germany	0	3	51	..
Worth Bergherm, U. S.	0	4	78	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Today found three men tied for first place in the world's amateur 18.2 balkline billard championship tournament standing with three straight victories credited to each. They were G. Van Belle of Belgium, Albert Corty of France and Albert Poengsen of Germany. One of the six other players who are competing for the title also remained undefeated—Edmond Soussa of Egypt—but he had taken part in only two games.

Poengsen, the present world's champion, won two games yesterday and in the evening contest against Alfredo Ferraz of Portugal gave the best exhibition that has been seen to date as he ran out the match in 11 innings. His highest run was 95 on his first trip to the table and his sixth inning was the only one in which he did not score at least one point.

Soussa gave a fine exhibition of billiards in his afternoon match with Charles Foerster of Germany when he ran the game out in 15 innings. This was the best showing up to the time Poengsen finished his evening match. Soussa had a high run of 85 and had only two scoreless innings.

Francis S. Appleby of the United States was not in his best form when he met Ferraz in the afternoon and lost 400 to only 46 in 29 innings. The score of the matches by innings:

FERRAZ VS. APPLEBY

Ferraz—4 2 68 6 7 2 7 11 10 15 0 0 22 12 0 6 14 42 5 6 69 0 32 5 2 7 33 7 6—400. High Run—69. Average—13 23-29.

Appleby—34 2 15 10 23 11 25 46 0 1 3 28 2 4 0 4 6 7 9 17 4 15 0 10 1 3 0 42—322. High Run—46. Average 11 14-28.

POENSGEN VS. BERGHERM

Poensgen—1 0 0 16 5 2 0 1 8 0 1 0 24 56 0 2 18 8 30 1 5 0 3 6 0 25 3 0 32 0 18 64 14 31 9 0 16 1—400. High Run—56. Average—10 20-38.

Bergherm—1 0 0 4 24 7 3 11 10 0 0 30 3 0 0 15 19 4 0 3 6 13 2 0 5 11 6 0 0 13 14 25 0 25 19 30 1 20—324. High run—30. Average—8 20-38.

VAN BELLE VS. DOMMERING

Van Belle—42 28 1 0 0 116 0 0 0 0 13 13 45 61 11 0 1 1 5 45 1 17—400. High run—116. Average—18 4-22.

Dommering—7 0 8 0 1 0 8 0 4 0 2 49 0 17 2 5 1 10 13 0 3 0—130. High run—49. Average—5 20-22.

SOUSSA VS. FOERSTER

Soussa—5 9 69 66 42 0 21 0 85 0 53 6 39 1 4—400. High run—35. Average—26 10-15.

Foerster—0 23 6 8 0 0 6 2 1 0 21 6 51 3 0—127. High run—51. Average—8 7-15.

POENSGEN VS. FERRAZ

Poensgen—95 33 58 5 8 0 31 10 15 74 71—400. High Run—95. Average—36 4-11.

Ferraz—0 19 20 0 0 0 3 2 6 17 1—68—High Run—20. Average—6 8-10.

CORTY VS. GERGHERM

Corty—1 16 0 4 0 32 36 7 26 1 51 6 26 0 15 0 7 1 26 0 32 7 21 42 0 14 0 2 5 12 10—400. High Run—51. Average—12 28-31.

Bergherm—0 4 34 6 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 6 1 12 5 13 0 11 14 78 0 16 2 29 19 1 4—265. High Run—78. Average—8 17-31.

S. F. Rangers Win First in Playoff

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
San Francisco	1	0	0	3	1	2
Hollywood	0	0	1	1	3	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 26—The opening game of the playoff at Hollywood March 24 was a bristling match, as fast as any game of the season, and the home audience was disappointed to see Jack Walker's Stars lose to the Rangers, 1 to 3. After six minutes of battling, Dyck converted a pass from Louis Coupez for Hollywood's first goal. Ten minutes more of warfare saw the score tied, Vokes to Huffman. Huffman to Buckles scored in the second period for Rangers. At 12 minutes of the last session Buckles carried the puck the length of the rink, eluded every Ranger and scored after pulling Robertson out of the cage.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	20	4	7	134	86	44
San Francisco	12	6	12	100	110	30
Oakland	11	7	12	99	95	29
Los Angeles	9	1	21	112	154	19

RESULT MARCH 19

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 5.

RESULT MARCH 21

Oakland 6, San Francisco 3.

RESULT MARCH 22

Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.

CANADIANS TO TRAIN AND COMPETE IN U. S.

TORONTO, March 26 (AP)—The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association yesterday announced it had agreed to play first-round matches against the United States in the American zone of Davis Cup tennis competition at the Chevy Chase Club courts near Washington, April 28, 29 and 30.

The Canadian Association had asked the United States Lawn Tennis Association to delay the matches until the middle of May on the ground that Canadian players, owing to the lateness of their season, would have little time to train.

Officials of the Chevy Chase Club met this difficulty, however, by agreeing to lend their courts to the Canadian team for 10 days prior to the matches.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL SCORES

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N.) 7, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 7, Boston (N.) 5.
Chicago (A.) 12, Fort Worth 10.
New York (N.) 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Hollywood 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago (N.) 7, Missions 5 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 2, Newark 1.
Jersey City 14, N. C. State 5.
Toronto 5, Atlanta 4.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN MARK

CORDOBOA, Argentina, March 26 (AP)—Valerio Vallania set up a new South American record for the high jump yesterday, clearing 1.91 meters (6ft. 3¼in.). The previous record of 1.90 meters (6ft. 3in.) was held by the Argentine, Riessen.

Yale, United States M. A. And N. A. Take Fencing Titles

Elis Capture Epee and Three-Weapon Trophy While Military Academy Wins Foils and Naval Academy Sabre Trophies

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING ASSOCIATION TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

THREE WEAPON TROPHY

	Foils	Épée	Sabre	Tot
Yale	4	5	2	11
United States M. A.	5	0	3	8
United States N. A.	0	0	5	5
Harvard	2	3	0	5
Ohio State	0	4	0	4
Columbia	0	0	4	4
New York	3	0	1	4
Princeton	1	2	0	3
C. C. N. Y.	1	1	1	3
Cornell	1	1	1	3
Hamilton	0	1	0	1

FOILS TROPHY

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Bouts Won
United States M. A.	2	1	16
Yale	2	1	15
New York	1	2	13
Harvard	1	2	10

ÉPÉE TROPHY

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Bouts Won	Touch'd
Yale	2	1	7	15
Ohio State	2	1	7	18
Harvard	1	2	5	..
Princeton	1	2	3	..

SABRE TROPHY

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Bouts Won	Touch'd
United States N. A.	2	1	7	42
Columbia	2	1	7	44
United States M. A.	1	2	6	..
Yale	1	2	5	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—Yale University had to divide its honors, in the team competitions for the various events in the annual intercollegiate fencing championships held at the Hotel Commodore yesterday, with the foils team of the United States Military Academy at West Point and the saber team of the United States Naval Academy. Winning the foils championship, the Cadets took back to the West Point trophy room, after a 20-year absence, the famous Iron Man Trophy, given by Col. Robert Means Thompson, himself a graduate, in the first years of the competition, while the Naval Academy won the saber title and trophy.

The circumstances under which this victory for the Cadets was scored furnished the main excitement of the day. John F. Potter, winner of the individual championship for the past two years, had come through all his bouts for Yale undefeated, and was now opposed by Charles R. Murray, captain of the Cadet team, in the final bout of the evening. If he won, the trophy went back to Yale, but though he took the initial touch, Murray led at 3—1, and by alternating in touches with the Yale star, ran out the bout 5—3. This left the two teams tied on victories, with two each, and the count of bouts gave 16 to the Cadets and 15 to Yale.

Another sensation came in the épée championships, when a pair of youths from Ohio State University, who had come all the way from Columbus to try against the picked fencers of the eastern colleges, fought their way into the final round, and then a double touch in their bout with Princeton robbed them of the championship. When the competition was completed, they were tied with Yale on matches and bouts won, but had been touched just three times more.

Under the new arrangements, all of the colleges in the association sent their teams to the Hotel Commodore, the qualifying group semifinals having been called off. So there were 14 listed in each of the three team championship competitions. A first round of seven and a second round of three strips were held, with one winner in the first found receiving a bye. Then the four surviving teams staged a round-robin to determine the final order of the championship. Each of the three losers in the second round were credited with one point toward the three weapon team trophy, with 5, 4, 3 and 2 going to the finalists. The teams were listed as follows:

FOILS

Yale—Archibald H. Busby Jr., John F. Potter, Norman B. Bullard.

Hamilton—Odin Freedman, Richard Jenks, Charles Paumier.

Princeton—Charles L. Tutt Jr., William T. Pecora, Levin L. Waters.

U. S. Naval Academy—Edward R. Tilburne, Herman H. Kait, DeWitt C. T. Grubbs Jr.

College of the City of New York—Emil Goldstein, Bernard Frechtman, Gerald Ehrlich.

Dartmouth—Harold Payne, George Farrand, J. Russell Ackerman.

U. S. Military Academy—Charles R. Murray, Guy C. Lothrop, John T. Honeycutt.

University of Pennsylvania—Richard Robins, Edward Charet, Oscar Heldt.

Cornell—Bernard Rodkinson, Marcel Tetaz, Sidney Scileppi.

Columbia—Ralph G. Marson, John E. Celeste, Francis Roth.

New York University—Jose R. de Capriles, Albert I. di Giacinto, Harold A. Picket.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Vincent Frisby, Manlio FraGiacomo, Ralph Hamilton.

Harvard—Gilbert Kerlin, John Hurd, Gratian Yatsevitch.

Ohio State University—Charles Jones, William Sandfort, Henry Kaufer.

SABRE

United States Military Academy—Maurice E. Kaiser, William B. Kunzig.

Hamilton—Wesley Hamilton, John Bartram.

Cornell—Joseph Berumen, Jose Martinez-Zorilla.

Ohio State University—Andrew Kaufer, Adraste D'Aurore.

U. S. Naval Academy—Allan B. Adams Jr. William J. Dimitrijevic.

Harvard—John Lawson, Robert Walker.

College of the City of New York—Stephen Stewart Jr., Malcolm Hammerschlag.

Princeton—Thomas G. Young Jr., D. R. Blossom, Everett V. Weil (substitute).

Yale—Joseph B. Ullman, Frank Waters, Harold Abushevitz, (substitute).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Manlio FraGiacomo, Ralph Hamilton.

New York University—A. Theodore Rose, Melvin Zimet.

University of Pennsylvania — Vladimir Grinioff, David Icore.

Columbia—John R. Craf, Ralph G. Marson.

Dartmouth—Harold Payne, George Farrand.

ÉPÉE

Ohio State University—Charles Jones, William Sandfort.

New York University—Jose R. de Capriles, Walter Grautoff.

College of the City of New York—Malcolm Hammerschlag, Nathaniel Wander.

U. S. Naval Academy—John R. Van Evera, Isidor J. Galantin.

Hamilton—William Scanlon, Winthrop J Crowell.

Yale—George W. Thompson, Rockwood Chin.

Columbia—Alfred Scrobisch, Robert Driscoll.

Harvard—Philip Moran, Gratian Yatsevitch.

University of Pennsylvania — Herbert Geschwind, Arnold Green.

Cornell—Jose Martinez-Zorilla, Joseph Berumen.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Frank Hamilton, Vincent Frisby.

Princeton—John F. Neary Jr., Donald M. Curtis.

U. S. Military Academy—Morris O. Edwards, William M. Gross.

In the first round of the foils, Cornell defeated Columbia, 5—2; Yale defeated Hamilton, 5—0; Princeton defeated Navy, 5—3; Harvard defeated Ohio State, 5—2; New York U. defeated Technology, 5—1; City College defeated Dartmouth, 5—0; and Army defeated Pennsylvania, 5—2.

In the second round, Yale defeated Princeton, 5—4; Army defeated City College, 5—3; and New York University defeated Cornell. Harvard had a bye.

In the sabre, Army defeated Hamilton, 3—0; Cornell nosed out Ohio State, with two bouts each, and 15 touches against Cornell, to 17 against Ohio; Navy eliminated Harvard, 3—1; City College defeated Princeton, 3—1; Yale defeated Technology, 3—1, New York defeated Pennsylvania, 3—0, and Columbia defeated Dartmouth, 3—1.

Then the three strips for entry into the round-robin resulted in victories for Army over Cornell, 3—1, for Navy over City College, 3—1, and Yale over New York, 3—1, with Columbia receiving the bye.

With the épée or dueling sword, the first round resulted in victories for Ohio State over New York University, 3—1; City College received a default, as the result of the nonappearance of Boston College; Hamilton defeated Navy, 3—1; Yale eliminated Columbia, 3—1; Harvard made a clean sweep, winning all four bouts from Pennsylvania, and the two remaining strips were settled on the basis of touches against, Cornell and Technology tying in bouts, 2—3, but Cornell advancing on a 5—6 touch basis, while Princeton and Army were also tied on bouts, with Princeton winning on touches also at 5—6.

The second round in épée left Princeton with a bye, Harvard, Ohio State and Yale in the final round-robin, Harvard defeating Cornell, 3—1, Ohio State being victor over City College, 3—1, and Yale defeating Hamilton, 3—0.

In the evening, the final round-robins in all three weapons were completed. At foils, Army, the ultimate victor, defeated Harvard 7—2, and New York, 5—4. Yale scored over Harvard, 6—3, and Army, 5—4; while Harvard defeated New York and the latter defeated Yale, both at 5—4. With the sabers, Navy defeated Army and Yale, each 3—1, Columbia defeated Navy, 3—1, and Army defeated Yale, 3—1. The other two matches were decided by touches, with Columbia defeating Army, 2—2 and 14 against 15, but losing to Yale, 2—3, 13—17. Lastly, in épée, which had been delayed by the presence of Gratian Yatsevitch on both the foils and épée teams, for Harvard, the Ohioans defeated both Yale and Harvard at 3—1, Yale defeated Harvard, 3—1, and Princeton, 3—0, and both Harvard and Yale defeated Princeton, the former at 3—1, and the latter at 3—0.

Ebonite Ball Five Rolls 2946 Score

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Bregger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Ebonite Ball Five, Covington, Ky.	2946
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Tall Ones, Dayton, Ohio	2925
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888
P. W. Mussey C., Chicago	2881
Kauffman, Newark, N. J.	2874
Markson's Furnitures, Syracuse	2870

TWO-MAN TEAMS

H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington, N. J.	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover, N. J.	1259
J. Gunderson-J Roscoe, Chicago	1255
T. Kirk-L. Hartnagel, St. Louis	1255
A. Priano-J. Martino, Syracuse	1252
W. Curren-J. Chart, Kenosha	1250
J. R. Rutkowski-A. S. Brezinski, Syrac.	1244
C. S. Dodor-J. P. Hunt, St. Paul	1244

SINGLES

Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio.	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
John Koster, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	676
James Reese, Detroit	674
L. M. Fisher, Cincinnati	674

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1291
Thaddeus Kirk, St. Louis	1909
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R H Newton, St. Louis	1884
W. P. Moore, Staten Island	1875
Lawrence Angstman, Bay City	1870
Elmer Baumgarten	1868

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 26—The Ebonite Ball five of Covington, Ky., missed the lead in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress tournament late last night by 10 pins when it scored a 2946 total.

After starting with 946, the southerners registered a fine 1032 mark as their second effort. They topped it off by gathering 968 in the final, which gave them second place in the standing.

The team was captained by Lawrence Shotwell, who established an all-time singles record of 774 in 1930. High individual honors, however, were won by Foss Perry, who led his mates with a 622 total on games of 182, 226 and 214.

A defending and former A. B. C. champion attracted the crowd on the opening squad. Michael Mauser of Youngstown, Ohio, winner of the all-events last year, rolled with Grand Team, but did not make an impressive showing. Mauser scored 554 in his three games of 180, 194 and 180.

James Smith, considered by critics to be the greatest bowler of all time, also rolled with the Ohioans, but he, too, was disappointing. Smith finished his three games with a 551 total.

Two squads rolled in the doubles and singles Friday afternoon without producing a single change among the leaders. With one or two exceptions, the scoring was very ordinary, and was regarded as the lull before the well-known storm. Some of the country's outstanding bowlers are expected to supply the storm over this week-end.

Only one double score in the 1200's was made, but for a time it gave every promise of being worth a position well up in the list and possibly first place. It was a 1225 tally by Howard Sandus and Richard Filstead of Waukegan, Ill.

After a first game of 392, Sandus and Filstead delivered a middle game of 460. That big score put them in a position to go for the lead. But with 426 needed to tie for first place, they dropped to 373. Sandus, who scored 225 and 258 in his first two games, counted only 165 this time for a 658 series. Filstead closed with 208 after previous scores of 167 and 202.

Scoring was little better in the singles, when only a half dozen totals in excess of 600 were reported. Charles Werner of Detroit was high in this division with 65 on games of 236, 207 and 212. A score of 674 is needed to tie for tenth place.

Hockey Trophies Of N. H. L. Awarded

By the Associated Press

Montreal, March 26

AWARD of the National Hockey League's three major trophies to Howie Morenz of Les Canadiens, Montreal; Joe Primeau of Toronto and Chuck Gardiner of the Chicago Blackhawks was announced here yesterday.

Morenz was given the Dr. David A. Hart Trophy as the player "most useful to his club"; Primeau the Lady Byng Trophy for exhibiting the "best type of sportsmanship combined with a high standard of playing ability," and Gardiner the Vezina Trophy as the "best goalie" in the league.

INDIANS MUST DEFEND TITLE

Stanford Nine's Chances Are None Too Bright, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 26—Prospects at this stage of the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association season of the champion Stanford University nine repeating its last year's victory, are none too bright. Coach Harry M. Wolter faced the loss of four of his 1931 stars at the opening of the present season. The men lost through graduation were Capt. J. W. Hunken '31, left fielder; J. D. Johnson '31, third baseman; A. L. Miller '31, regular catcher, and A. G. Hardy '31, regular first baseman.

Even in view of these losses, the outlook for another champion Indian team was promising until D. H. Johnson '33, Stanford's star pitcher, was lost to the squad through ineligibility. Last year this brilliant right-hander pitched nine of his team's 15 victories, and was successsful in three starts against the rival University of California varsity.

With Johnson out of the running, the pitching burden falls upon H. V. Estes '33, a transfer from San Mateo Junior College; Stanley Anderson '34, individual star of last year's freshman team, and E. W. Caddel '32 of football fame, a veteran of last season.

Behind the plate Coach Wolter has N. B. Livermore '33. Livermore saw little action last season, although he caught for the freshman nine two years ago. Reserve catchers are James Massey '34 and J. D. Fessio '34.

F. O. Goodell 33, reserve infielder of last year, is doing most of the work at first base, although E. B. Woodworth '33 and A. C. Hearn '34 are still making strong bids for the position. J. D. Johnson's graduation left a gaping hole at third base, which Coach Wolter has filled at least temporarily with G. H. Trautman '34. Other candidates are W. T. Triplett '33 and R. C. Maentz '34.

Coach Wolter has a great combination in the center of the infield with V. J. Philippi '32, at second, and B. C. Delmas '33, at short. Both these men are veterans of last year, and both are fine fielders and consistent hitters. Delmas is one of the most natural infielders to ever wear a Stanford uniform.

The presence of R. A. Rintala '32, and Gordon Campbell '32, insures a strong Indian outfield Rintala, who was recently elected team captain, was the leading hitter of the team last year, batting over .400, while Campbell, although not so effective in the hitting department, is an excellent fielder. N. L. Goldmann '34, is holding down the remaining outfield position at present. The remainder of the schedule follows:

March 26—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles. April 1—Southern California at Stanford; 2—California at Berkeley; 4—San Francisco University at Stanford; 9—California at Stanford; 15—U. C. L. A. at Stanford; 16— California at Stanford; 20—San Francisco University at Stanford; 23—San Francisco University at San Francisco.

LIQUOR GANGSTERS ARRESTED IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C.—With the arrest of nine men and the confiscation of 300 cases of assorted liquors, federal prohibition agents believe they have broken up the operations in South Carolina of what they have long suspected as being a subsidiary of the notorious "Purple" gang of Detroit.

The liquor was found in an abandoned barn at Cartersville, this county, and four men were taken into custody. The other five men were arrested during the day.

VICKERS, LTD., PROFIT

LONDON, March 26—Vickers, Ltd., reports net profits of £574,493 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, after deducting £369,318 for income taxes, debenture interest and other expenses.

WRIGHT MEETS F. P. FRAZIER

Champion to Defend His Court Tennis Title Against Bostonian

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—William C. Wright of Philadelphia, winner last year, and Francis P. Frazier of Boston will battle out the United States court tennis singles championship today at the Hampton Court reproduction, the east court of The Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. Both came through to the finals yesterday as the result of hard-fought victories.

Wright encountered Hewitt Morgan of New York, a former champion, and after a battle lasting more than two hours, his greater endurance gave him victory, 5—6, 6—5, 6—4, 6—1, rather than any superiority of skill. Then Frazier battled with young James H. Van Alen of Newport, R. I., and New York, and won at 6—1, 6—5, 6—5.

For the first two sets, and the earlier part of the third, there was nothing to choose in skill or craft between the two champions. Morgan was just as effective on service, and though his strokes are somewhat softer than Wright's, he placed them with great effect. But after almost two hours of the play the strain began to tell on Morgan, and Wright found it easy to end the set and run away with the third in short order.

The match between Frazier and Van Alen went the other way. Frazier was far superior, both in power and skill, in the earlier part of the match, but with the capture of the first set complete he had to fight every inch of the way for the balance of the match, as Van Alen several times threatened to take the second and third sets. But a slight tightening of power by Frazier brought him past the crucial point to win. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semifinal Round

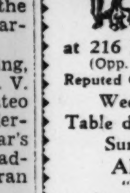
William C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated Hewitt Morgan, New York, 5—6, 6—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Francis P. Frazier, Boston, defeated James H. Van Alen, Newport and New York, 6—1, 6—5, 6—5.

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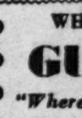

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WARNER HOUSE AT PORTSMOUTH TO BE PRESERVED

Deeds to Historic Property Pass Into Hands of Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 26—This historic New England seaport's famous Warner House has just been purchased by the Warner House Association, which has been formed to preserve the residence "for the benefit of the public as a monument of the early architecture" and a symbol of the life and history of old Portsmouth.

With the passing of the deed from the estate of Thomas N. Penhallow to the association headed by Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston, this legacy of Portsmouth's early architectural grandeur will be restored and maintained as a common heritage of a people whose pioneering ancestors founded a new culture typified in this resplendent relic, sturdy as it is simple, enduring as it is beautiful.

Few houses in America are believed to hold a greater variety of historic associations than the three-story, gambrel roof mansion which stands at the corner of Chapel and Daniel Streets. Dating back to 1718, it was the first brick house in the town. Capt. Archibald Macpheadris sent all the way to Holland for the bricks that went into his new house. Each brick came in a separate wrapping of straw, the first ever shipped to this country by the Dutch. The original bill of lading on this building cargo is still in existence. The walls of the house are 18 inches thick.

Captain Macpheadris spent £6000 in its construction. The wealthy captain, merchant and King's Councilor wanted the most outstanding house in town. Five years were spent in building it. The captain took possession in 1723. He married Sarah Wentworth, one of Gov. John Wentworth's 16 children. Their daughter, Mary, married Col. Jonathan Warner, from whom the house takes its present name.

Great names figure largely in its early history. John Paul Jones was a visitor there when the sloop Ranger was fitting out in the Piscataqua. The Marquis de Lafayette was entertained there. On the western end of the house is one of the first lightening roads ever set up. The work was done by none other than Benjamin Franklin, inventor, publisher and Minister to the brilliant Court of St. Cloud.

A number of years ago, when wall paper in the hall was being peeled off in layers, a series of mural paintings by an unknown artist were found. The discovery was made by a little girl who was watching the workmen, and suddenly noticed the picture of a horse's hoof appearing in a rent in the wall paper. What the workmen unveiled was a life-size portrait of Governor Phipps mounted on a white charger. Other murals were uncovered which disclosed landscapes and Biblical scenes.

While touring New England in 1824, Lafayette went as far east from Boston as Portsmouth. He traveled by carriage and at Hampton Falls, two miles out from his destination, a reception committee waited to escort the French nobleman. As the procession passed Wallbirds Hill, a salute was fired in his honor. He spoke in Franklin Hall and then went to the Warner Mansion.

A banquet was tendered to him there at which the reception committee provided special linen in honor of the Marquis obtained after a special excursion to Boston. A relic of this weaving craftsmanship is now in the Portsmouth Historical Society.

Layfayette arrived in Portsmouth in time to participate in the opening of a bridge joining the town with Kittery, Maine. It is related that the French General was driven to the bridge in a coach and four. After inspecting the structure the General was driven across. The driver, trying to impress upon the national guest the speed at which the river could now be crossed, whipped up the horses. As the coach crossed the draw, the Marquis bounced out of his seat. A spectator observed, however, that the General "seemed to regard this abrupt jolt as merely an incident of the numerous attentions showered upon him and graciously took off his hat, bowing right and left to the people on either hand." The visitor left by coach at midnight and at 7 o'clock the following morning, he was back in Boston.

Passes Into Hands of the People

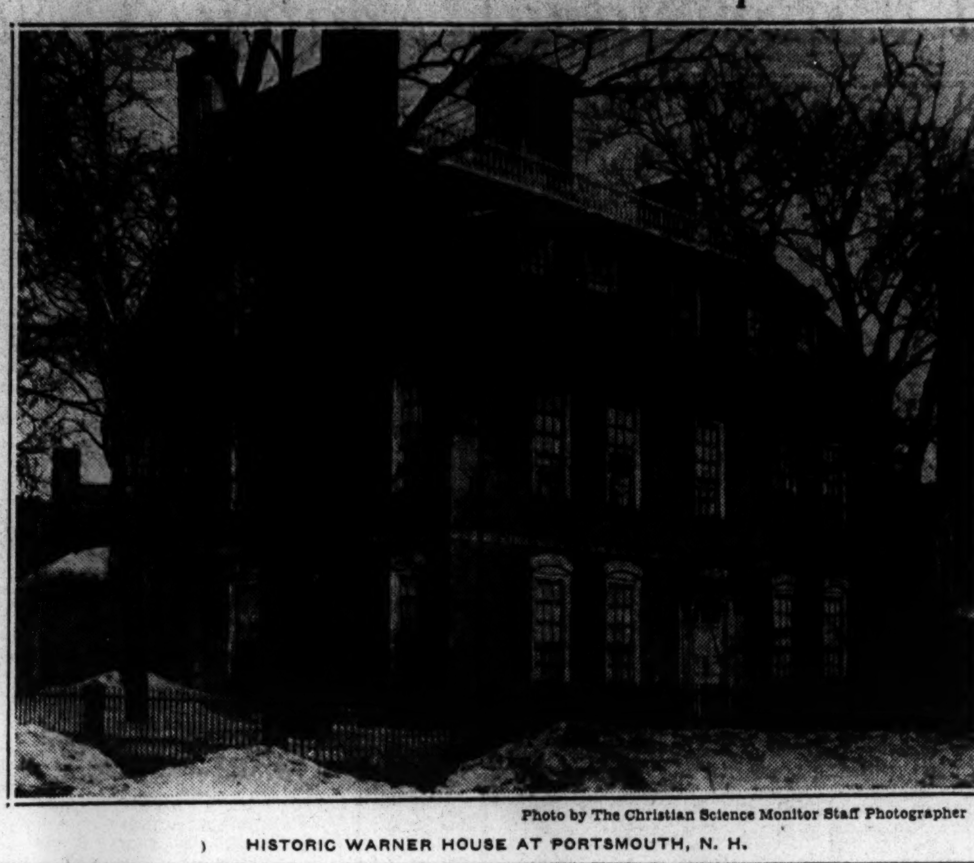


Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

HISTORIC WARNER HOUSE AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF MARCH 28-APRIL 3

MONDAY, MARCH 28

"Love's Old Sweet Song" and Schubert's "Serenade" will be sung by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, in addition to "The Calf of Gold," an aria from Gounod's "Faust" in the Firestone period, WEAF chain, 8:30. Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier Waltzes" and Smetana's tone poem, "Die Moldau" (The Moldau, a Bohemian river), are selections in the Columbia Symphony Orchestra's first concert of the week, CBS, 11. "Buddy" Rogers, former movie star, opens at the Hotel Pennsylvania this evening, where Rudy Vallée is said to have enjoyed his greatest success. Mr. Rogers's schedule, Monday, WJZ, 12:15 a. m.; Tuesday, WEAF, 12:05 a. m.; Saturday, WEAF, 11:30.

7:45-8—**Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.** Monday to Friday: NBC—WJZ to WFAA.
8-8:30—**Soconyland Sketch.** "Snow Village." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam,"** baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAL.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsis.** Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**"Arabesque" Sketch.** CBS — Dixie network.
9:30-10—**General Motors "Parade of the States."** "Missouri." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—**National Radio Forum.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"With Canada's Mounted."** NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** Burns and Allen, comedy team. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—**Boswell Sisters.** Orchestra. Mon. and Thurs. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—**"Mr. Bones and Company."** NBC WEAF to WHO-WOC.
10:45-11—**Pickens Sisters.** Female trio. Mon. to Fri. NBC—WJZ chain.
11-11:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra.** Mon. to Fri. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29

Ida Bailey Allen gives the life and music of George Gershwin in her "Stories of the Living Great" period, CBS, 11:15 a. m. American composers, Skilton, Guion, Brockway, Wolfe and Stringfield, are represented in "Musical Americana," CBS, 3:30.

The Mid-Week Hymn Sing returns to the WEAF chain at 7 o'clock tonight reduced to 15 minutes. Maria Kurenko, coloratura soprano, is soloist of the Columbia Concerts period now removed to Tuesday evenings at 11 o'clock over CBS.

8-8:30—**Voters' Service.** Two talks. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Program.** Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Soloists; Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**"Mardi Gras."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**"The Voice of 1000 Shades."** Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS to KMBC.
11-11:30—**Columbia Concerts Program.** Maria Kurenko; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

Wednesday afternoon listeners have three excellent concerts, viz., the United States Navy Band hour on CBS at 4, the Pacific Feature Hour, with concert orchestra and chorus, from San Francisco, WJZ, 4, and the Eastman School of Music concert, WJZ, 4:30, featuring Mozart's "Serenade in E flat" for wind instruments.

Sonia Sharnova and Chase Baromeo, Chicago Civic Opera singers, are soloists in the Artists Service Musicale, WEAF, 10:30. Norman Brokenshire, Welcome Lewis and orchestra, formerly heard on Tuesdays, will be heard Wednesdays at 10:30 on CBS. The "Scherzo" from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, lively and cheerful in contrast to the more solemn moods in the Third, is one of the principal selections in the Columbia Symphony concert, CBS, 11.

8-8:30—**"Big Time,"** sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9—**Light Opera Gems.** Act I, "Yeomen of the Guard." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Goodyear Program.** Revelers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WSL.
9-9:30—**"Old Counselor."** Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Mobiloil Orchestra.** Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**Ruth Etting. Shilkret's Orchestra.** Wednesday and Saturday. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**String dance orchestra.** Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—**"The Tune Detective."** Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-10:45—**Norman Brokenshire.** Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS to KMBC.
10:30-11—**Artists Service Musicale.** Sonia Sharnova; Chase Baromeo; orchestra. NBC to KGO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31

With its program tonight, the Maxwell House Ensemble, one of the oldest NBC sponsored programs, goes off the air to be replaced next week by the "Real Folks" sketch, sponsored by another General Foods product, WJZ, 9:30. Berlioz's "March to the Scaffold," the ominous, macabre movement from his "Fantastic Symphony," is the feature orchestral portion of Toscha Seidel's program. Mr. Seidel and Ossip Giskin play the allegro movement from a Brahms concerto for violin and cello, CBS, 11. A symphony orchestra, soloists and chorus will assist in a commemorative program to Josef Haydn, Austrian master of the symphonic form and string quartet, WJZ, 11:30.

8-9—**Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.** Sophie Tucker, soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller..** Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-9—**"The Daguerreotypes."** CBS—Dixie.
9-9:30—**Big Six of the Air.** Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:15—**Vaughn De Leath, contralto.** Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—**Ted Husing's Sportslants.** Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-9:45—**"Musical Album."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Maxwell House Ensemble.** Countess Albani, soprano. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Kipling Drama.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
11-11:30—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1

"Dances From Foreign Lands" and "The Overture" are the titles of the two portions of Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour, WEAF and WJZ, 11 a. m. Clyde Fitch's drama, "The Truth," is the Radio Guild production, WJZ, 4:15.

Joseph Macaulay, baritone, principal in a current Broadway show, will be soloist of the Nestle period, WJZ, 8. Jane Froman, a protegé of Paul Whiteman, will be soloist with Leo Reisman, WEAF, 9:30. The "adagio lamentoso," or finale of Tchaikovsky's Sixth (Pathetique) Symphony, will be played by the Columbia Orchestra, CBS, 11.

8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Joseph Macaulay, baritone. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**"Today and Yesterday."** Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.
9-9:30—**"Friendship Town."** NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** "Street Singer"; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-9:45—**"To the Ladies."** Tito Guizar; orchestra. CBS to KRLD.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Irvin S. Cobb. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Leo Reisman's Orchestra.** Jane Froman. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:15—**"Beau Bachelor."** Sketch; music. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2

The United States Marine Band will play the fifth in its series of old-time American dances in the Farm and Home Hour, WJZ, 12:30. The last two acts of Verdi's "Aida" will be transmitted from the Metropolitan Opera House in its weekly Saturday matinée over the WEAF chain at 3:30.

Tonight Leopold Stokowski has chosen an all-American composer program for the last of the series of concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra over the Columbia network at 8:15. Among the works played will be Charles T. Griffes' "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan," John Powell's Virginia Reel," Aaron Copland's five movement suite, "Music for the Theater," Arnold Gruenberg's "Nine Colors" and Dubensky's "Atonal Fugue."

8-8:15—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-10—**Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"Dance With Countess D'Orsay."** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Arthur Pryor's Band.** Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Sinclair Minstrels.** NBC — WJZ chain.
9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** "Militaire." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—**"Snoop and Peep."** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:45—**Columbia Public Af[illegible]s Institute.** CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**"Twenty Fingers of Harmony."** Organ and piano. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:45-11—**Arthur Jarrett, songs.** Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3

Tchaikovsky's "Concerto for Violin and Orchestra," Mishel Piastro, soloist, and three excerpts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" are the more important selections in Sir Thomas Beecham's program conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS, 3. Gladys Swarthout, young Metropolitan soprano, is soloist of the G. E. Circle, WEAF, 5:30. "The World's Business" talks of Dr. Julius Klein return to CBS at 7. The "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air," personally directed by Mr. Ziegfeld himself, will start on CBS at 8 o'clock, featuring reviews and stars of former Ziegfeld shows. Chrysler is the sponsor. Paul Siple speaks of "The Lure of Adventure" in the "What Would You do?" series for youth, WEAF, 10:15. The last two movements from Mozart's "Concerto in A" and a Debussy, MacDowell group are Ernest Hutcheson's piano program, CBS, 10:30 (new time schedule).

1-2—**NBC Symphonic Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
1:45-2:30—**Pop Concert.** Concert orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
2-2:30—**Yardley Program. Leslie Howard,** actor; Mischa Levitski, pianist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
5-5:30—**"Real Folks" Sketch.** CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—**G. E. Circle.** Gladys Swarthout, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—**"K-7."** Secret service stories. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
7-7:15—**"The World's Business."** Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—**"Orchestra Gems."** Symphony orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WLS.
7:45-8—**Theo Karle, tenor.** Sorey Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
8-8:30—**Ziegfeld Follies of the Air.** CBS transcontinental.
8-9—**Rubinoff's Orchestra.** George Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-9:15—**Collier's Hour.** Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Jack Denny's Orchestra.** Belle Baker, soloist. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**American Album of Familiar Composers.** Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Ann Leaf, organist.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Revelers.** Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**"Making the Movies."** Burlesque sketch; music. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
10:15-10:20—**"What Would You Do?"** "The Lure of Adventure," Paul Siple. NBC—WEAF to WCAE.
10:30-10:45—**Gordon String Quartet.** NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10:15-10:45—**"The Old Singing Master."** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11:30—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahearn, baritone; violinist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program; Percy Grainger, guest artist.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Lew Conrad's Orchestra, Boston; Charles Dornberger's Orchestra from Montreal.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Sammy Watkins's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Pianist.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
6:45 Joe Rines' Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 Donald Brian.
8:15 Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter": sketch.
10:00 NBC, Orchestra; soloist.
10:15 "Musical Comedy Moments."
10:30 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
10:45 Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:15 "Pudding on the Ritz," Excerpts from Hasty Pudding Club production.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror; String ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 The Rhapsodizers; orchestra.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, two-piano team.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath.
9:00 Shepard Petite Symphonie.
9:30 Pietro Dalphonso's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; News; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Ensemble.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m. — CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
4:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:30 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Frederick Landis.
8:45 Time; news; weather.
9:00 Indian legend; Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "Scrappy" Lambert; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, musical program.
10:00 CBS, "Getting the News."
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; Frederick William Wile.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett.
11:00 CBS, Don Redmand's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Beau Brummel of Song."
5:45 Orchestral program.
6:00 Ray Mack, songs.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Bergeron Duo.
6:45 Organ melodies.
7:30 Studio program.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 27

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
2:00 NBC, Broadcast from Rome.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain Sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Broadcast from Vienna; Vienna Boy Singers.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle; Rosa Ponselle, soprano.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:20 Gordon String Quartet.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—Tone Pictures.
8:30 NBC, Easter Sunrise Service from Seattle, Wash.
9:30 Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 The Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
10:45 Church of the Unity (Unitarian).
12:00 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Beatrice Herford, monologist; Mischa Levitski, pianist.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 NBC, Swift Garden Party.
4:00 Musical program.
4:30 NBC, "Life Time Parade."
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Harry Michael,s pianist.
7:15 NBC, Frigidarians."
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Cactus Charlie."
11:30 Paramount organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

7:30 a. m.—CBS, Easter Sunday Service from Arlington, Va.
8:30 Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 "Bouquet of Memories," quartet.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
11:00 Morning service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 "The Danceapators."
3:00 Moment Musicale; "Petite Symphonie."
3:30 "The Vagabonds"; orchestra.
4:00 Studio programs.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
5:30 Symphonie Saxophones.
5:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Song recital with Edward Jardon.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "The Seiberling Singers."
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennzoil Parade; orchestra; "The King's Jesters"; soloists.
8:30 Songs of Israel.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; Broadcast from Train Going a Mile a Minute.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Griere's Orchestra.
10:30 The Powers Borthers.
10:45 Weather; news; time.
11:00 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:15 CBS, Chorus of Russian Grand Opera Company.
11:30 CBS, The Gauchos Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:30 a. m.—CBS, Easter Sunrise Service from Hollywood Bowl; Hollywood Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Melody Parade.
10:00 Salon Ensemble.
10:30 Morning Service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, Buenos Aires, Easter music.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Broadcast from Rome.
1:05 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:30 CBS, Orchestra; Karolyn Harris, contralto.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Helen Barr.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, The Metropolitan orchestra; male quartet.
8:45 Two-piano recital.
9:00 Russian orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Organ; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 CBS, International Revue; Alice Remsem, soloist.
10:45 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio programs.
4:15 Mass. Federation of Music Clubs' program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of cookery.
1:00 NBC, Farm and home hour.
1:30 Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 Noonday service from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—String Ensemble.
4:45 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Miss Katherine Hughes is the current exhibitor at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street.

An excursion through Ireland provided Miss Hughes with charming material to paint. She treats the scenic panorama with the dignity and grandeur that suit it. Her subjects include Nipen Beg, the Fairy Mountain, the Town of Galway, Tourmakeady, Kilronan. Generally blue mountains furnish the background, while in the foreground there is the rich terrain and small village settlements.

Miss Hughes paints in a reserved, conservative manner. Her palette is conventional and her compositions are rendered in the pleasing acknowledged fashion. She establishes a convincing poetic mood, however.

Yamanaka

Modern colored wood block prints may be seen at the Yamanaka Shop on Boylston Street. They recapitulate the popular old styles of two centuries ago when the block print, a commonplace decoration, was developed by artists like Hiroshige and Hokusai.

These contemporary craftsmen maintain the same color schemes, and draw with the erstwhile conventions. Flowers, bridges, snow scenes, portraits of maidens with ample coiffure and multicolored kimonos are the picturesque subjects. Occasionally a picture reveals occidental traits. Small wonder that the wandering artists have picked up influences when they have traveled. However, it seems that this Ukiyoe manner has evolved the best stylistic idiom; it is preferable to copy the old than to rush in with too hasty adaptations to western methods.

Other Art Events

At the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, there are on view oil paintings by Louise L. Apthorp and wood carvings of animals by Catapuis, a Blackfoot Indian.

D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with occasional light showers tonight and Sunday; colder late tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest Sunday; minimum temperature tonight about 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Sunday; colder late tonight and Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday probably light rain, changing to snow flurries.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds and overcast weather, probably with occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	48	Montreal	38	38
Bismarck	28	38	Nantucket	44	44
Boston	48	48	New Orleans	58	76
Buffalo	48	56	New York	50	50
Calgary	18	38	Norfolk, Va.	52	68
Charleston	60	66	North Platte	26	58
Chicago	40	56	Philadelphia	52	60
Cincinnati	50	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	84
Denver	36	48	Pittsburgh	56	62
Eastport, Me.	34	38	Portland, Me.	38	38
Hatteras	60	62	Raleigh	52	68
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	54	74
7p.m. Mar.25	74	..	St. Paul	28	50
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Salt Lake City	34	46
Huron, S. D.	38	54	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	62	66	SantaFe, N.M.	34	62
Kansas City	42	70	Seattle	42	50
Key West	74	76	Tampa	62	78
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	54	66
Memphis	60	74	Wichita, Kan.	46	72
Miami, Fla.	68	84	Williston, N.D.	26	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 26.
B—Maximum March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:17 p. m., Sunday 2:34 a. m. Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:33 p. m.

Dairy Inspection Plan Protested

Declaring that proposed legislation to establish uniform dairy inspections throughout Massachusetts is "most indefinite, inequitable and unfair," Mr. Charles F. Adams, president of the First National Stores, yesterday replied to a letter received by him from Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, in which the commissioner attempted to explain legislation he is supporting.

Under the provisions of the proposed legislation, Mr. Adams stated, the right of appeal will result in a storm of cases which he believed would require the services of several rather than a single appeal board. He suggested that if there is lack of uniformity, as professed, it might be well for the various groups affected to sit in consultation and decide for themselves what is proper and adequate for their industry.

"Enact standards of legislation to hold each community responsible for the enforcement of inspection requirements, and if any community fails in this, then allow the State to step in and at the expense of the community concerned see to it that its milk and cream supply is of required standards," was Mr. Adams's proposed solution to the existing inspection problem.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Two Boston theaters will reopen tonight. At the Shubert Mr. Arthur Goodman's play, "If Booth Had Missed," will be presented. Mr. E. E. Clive brings to the Wilbur a new play, "Shanghai Marriage," by Mr. R. R. Harris.

They will be three openings Monday evening: At the Colonial, Mr. Benn Levy's "The Devil Passes"; at the Plymouth, Mr. Noel Coward's "Hay Fever"; at the Copley, "The Song and Dance Man," with Mr. Donald Brian.

"The New Moon," romantic operetta, will be revived at the Boston Opera House, beginning Wednesday evening, by the Bostonians, at popular prices.

The Abbey Players from Dublin begin a season of repertory at the Hollis, April 11, with Robinson's "Whiteheaded Boy."

The O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," will begin its three-weeks engagement at the Colonial on April 18, instead of April 11.

The Studio Players will present "Fortunato," by the Quinteros, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, April 1 and 2.

Mr. George M. Cohan will return to Boston April 11, in a new play, "Confidential Service," at the Tremont.

MARITIME GROUP ELECTS

Mr. Ernest C. Moffatt was elected to the governing board of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the annual election yesterday. Ten others were reëlected, all 11 to serve three years. The others are Mr. John S. Cordell, Mr. Claude D. Doswell, Mr. Arthur J. Doyle, Mr. Ralph C. Goodwin, Mr. George P. Hamlin, Mr. George Hawley, Mr. Andrew L. O'Toole, Mr. Arthur P. Russell, Mr. Charles E. Spencer Jr. and Mr. S. W. Wakeman.

THATCHER TO RETIRE

Mr. George H. Thatcher of Everett, widely known in the shipping business of the Atlantic seaboard, and connected with the brokerage and ship agency firm of Rogers & Webb since 1906, is to retire on March 31, when the firm dissolves. Mr. Thatcher plans to live at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, where he owns a home. The business is to be continued by the newly incorporated firm of Peabody & Lane, Inc.

Poetry Medal Won by Joe, College Sandwich Artist

Sincere Rendition Leads Intellectuals From Seven States at Northwestern Festival

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill., March 26 — It probably doesn't mean a thing to the soft drink and sandwich trade that Mr. Joe Shikany, who runs the "Polly" Restaurant here, walked off last night with the Sidney Lanier medal, the chief honor for men in the National Poetry Speaking Festival held at Northwestern University. But his helpers in his little campus eating place, a brother and a sister, were more pleased over Joe's artistic triumph than they could have been over any business success.

As for Joe, he was too surprised to know very well what he thought. He scarcely dared to dream that he would outdistance collegiate competitors from seven states in a free-for-all field.

Joe, it seems, hasn't had much time for regular class attendance, what with serving three-decker sandwiches and "choc' malteds" to hungry college crowds. He did get in a semester or so of work at the School of Speech on the near-by campus and that gave him contacts which he thinks have proved an education.

So a few weeks before the second annual poetry speaking tournament, Joe decided to see what he could do, just for the fun of it. He found time to learn three poems by modern poets which were required by terms of the contest and he worked out his own manner of interpreting them, speaking them as simply and sincerely as he could.

The woman's competition, held separately, but on the same terms as the men's, was won by Miss Beatrice Kaplan of Chicago, a teacher in the Evanston public schools. Miss Kaplan read "The Beanstalk" by Edna St. Vincent Millay and received a second Lanier medal.

A poetry round table conducted by Mr. Sarett yesterday gave the tournament guests an opportunity to talk with a poet. Mr. Sarett started off the discussion by giving his own reasons for thinking poetry important. Then he persuaded people to speak their favorite poems. An elderly gentleman who had been a student at Northwestern 60 years ago recited a bit of Byron. A young girl quoted from a recent issue of Poetry Magazine.

A motherly woman said she would read something she had written herself and proceeded to give some verses about a child's delight in trickling raindrops. The poem was hardly remarkable, but Mr. Sarett set the group to finding out what was good about it and the round table members found a dozen or more commendable points.

This is the second annual poetry festival held by Northwestern University. Besides the two medal awards, autographed volumes of poetry were awarded as honorable mention to the following: Mrs. Grace Dunshee of Peoria, Ill.; Miss F. Theresa Chisholm of Belmont, Mass.; Miss Sara Ochiltree of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Helen Littler of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Thelma M. Rinke of Evanston; Mr. Roland Fernand of Chicago; Mr. Stewart Gordon of Fulton, Mo.; Mr. Clyde Yarbough and Mr. William Henri Gonder, both of Fort Worth, Texas, and Mr. R. E. Whitney of Evanston, Ill.

Fossil Form Found 10,000,000 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26—The discovery of an ancestral form, more than 10,000,000 years old, of the African Aardark, an ant-eater living on termites, was announced by Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, of the department of geology of Princeton University, today. Dr. Jepsen was the leader of the Scott Fund Expedition to the Bad Lands of Wyoming — which discovered the fossil, now named "Tubulodon Taylori."

The ant-eater is perhaps the most curious of the animals inhabiting the earth and his relationships have been unknown. Therefore this find stands out as the first of his ancient forbears to be unearthed.

The two lower jaws, part of the skull, fragments of toe bones and coprolites were all that remained of the animal when its bones were discovered by Mr. William Z. Taylor '32, of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., a member of the expedition last year. The fossil specimens are being photographed, drawn and studied in the laboratory at Princeton University.

COLBY GROUP OFF FOR TULSA

WATERVILLE, Me., March 26—New England will be represented at the intercollegiate debating tournament in Tulsa, Okla., by the Colby debating team which started yesterday on the cross-country journey. This tournament is conducted by Pi Kappa Delta, the national forensic society, extending from March 28 to April 1.

Intercoastal Rate Regulation Urged

Four major intercoastal steamship lines favor establishment of some regulatory body to control intercoastal freight rates, Mr. John N. Levins, manager of the Boston office of the American Hawaiian Line, said at the hearing on Senate Bill 3643, at Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

This bill, introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, provides that the United States Shipping Board receive such authority, under what the bill calls the "Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1932." The entire subject came up for hearing before a special committee of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Robert G. Stone is chairman. The committee will draw up a report with recommendations for submittal to the governing board of the association, prior to the latter group taking any stand on the bill.

Rate cutting among the intercoastal lines for the last year seriously curtailed income of the various companies, said Mr. Levins. A new conference has been formed of late, to be sure, but it is only organized for continuation until next August and Mr. Levins explained that at that time no one knew what would happen. He said that he believed the board should be given power to fix rates by water in the coast-to-coast service.

PAY BILLS WITH WORK

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., March 26 (AP)—Residents here who are unable to pay their bills to the municipal water and light departments are given opportunity to work out their debts on city jobs.

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For any make radio at
25% discount
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FLORIDA TIMES-UNION
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SERVES
Every Section of the State

Prices.....
at Today's Levels
The high quality of the apartments and service, together with the present low rentals, combine to make the values offered at The Regent or The Warwick the finest available. We invite your inspection and comparison.
A few desirable suites of from 2 to 4 rooms—furnished or unfurnished—now available.
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You will find high quality
low prices and sound reliability

Cailler
The Swiss Milk Chocolate
of world-wide fame
ALL THE 130 MERCURE chain stores stock
CAILLER'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

All Silk
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Forta is a
Synonym for Quality
Forta silks are the result of the most thorough scientific and technical research.
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When you buy Forta you have the satisfaction of knowing that you cannot get anything better at equal price.
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Listening Test

By E. C. SHERBURNE

WHILE contemporary theatrical performances are often rich in pictorial interest, we are often given reason to wonder if too much reliance is not sometimes placed upon visual elements. Or, rather, are visual values not required at times to carry rather more than their due burden in the presentation of an acted story? Without an agreeable stage presence, we grant, it is unlikely that a player will achieve prominence. Bernhardt went into that point with thoroughness and finality in one chapter of her book on acting. But despite the emphasis she placed upon the need of what might be called personal presentation, she was careful to point out that this pictorial appeal at its happiest was not enough. Many other elements, not to be classed as gifts (unless the ability to work for large technical and cultural improvement may be included in such a designation) are required to lift a player out of the ruck of mediocrity.

* * *

As a result of attending performances of a great many plays, we should like to urge the listening test as a means of discovering ways in which the general run of acting might be bettered. Putting aside any question of uncommon ability, is it not possible to discover in the speech of many players one reason why many performances fall short of their possibilities? Considering only shortcomings that could be corrected, certain recurrent faults could be eliminated by stage directors as acute in their listening as they manifestly are in their seeing.

We can only assume that many of these directors do not listen intently to what is spoken from the stage or they would never present to the public as a finished performance a play in which one or more members of the cast repeatedly emphasize unimportant words in their lines. This faulty emphasis usually indicates that the player is speaking his lines with memory as the dominant faculty. He could not utter words under any ruling impulse of emotion and fail to place the emphasis where it belonged.

This is not to imply that acting is a matter of feeling exclusively, for there must be a degree of mental control if the words are to be spoken as the author set them down. If this were not so the performance would break up in a chaos of individual expression. But within the form prescribed by the author and defined by the stage director, there is possible a large range of personal freedom that results from blending of the player's nature with that of the character he is acting, to the end that a vividly human effect may be achieved, though in a fiction.

* * *

Players sometimes fall into bad stage habits that mar this desirable quality of illusion. They even have been known to continue in these habits for years, as if nobody had ever remarked upon them. In a few instances such a player works for the same manager for several seasons in different productions. We can only assume this manager to be insensitive to false notes in stage speech, since nothing appears to be done about it. One "memory" actor whom we have watched for several years has a way of wandering through his part in a sort of mental vacuum, gazing so often and for such prolonged periods at the footlight trough that we have often followed his gaze to make sure that there was no prompter there, concealed under a hood, as in performances at the opera. Naturally such a player has little to give in way of responses to build up the effects of the player to whom he is supposed to be speaking or listening. As listening is half of acting this player might be called half an actor.

We once knew of a teacher of rhetoric who was against the one-time common practice of giving students examples of incorrect English to examine for faults. He maintained that there were too many mistakes in writing already. He did not wish to increase their circulation. As it is of doubtful profit to multiply illustrations of bad acting habits, we shall merely indicate, without details, a few other recurrent shortcomings of this sort, all possible of correction by the player if he had a sympathetic and judicious listener to help him avoid offending that possibly small but not inconsiderable element in any audience which listens while it looks.

One of the most trying types might be called the back-firer. He comes out with a big noise, for no intelligent reason, on words so insignificant that they could be omitted from the lines without impairing the meaning. Another player stresses the words at the beginnings of sentences, trailing off into inaudibility at the end, where the emphatic words are usually placed in well-written dialogue. Another strange tendency appears in the work of an actor who, when it is his turn to speak, steps out of the conversational key of his scene and addresses the audience in a loud voice as if it were a public meeting. All these players prove by some of the things they do on the stage that they have grounding in the actor's business of projecting an interpretation of character in relation to a play's story, but their true qualities of expression are so obscured by mannerisms of presentation that the quality of their performances is marred.

These are but sample of a variety of speech defects that might be detected by a competent stage director, who was a good listener, during the rehearsal period of plays and eliminated, to the marked improvement of the public presentations.

Some Belasco Souvenirs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SELECTIONS from the David Belasco collection, given by his heirs to the New York Public Library, have been placed on view in Room 112 of the central building, Fifth Avenue at Forty-first Street, where they may be seen until May 15. The scores of items — costume plates, photographs of scenes in plays, letters, etc.—touch upon a few of the high lights of his last 35 years of producing activities; that is, his New York period. His earlier formative period in California, where he adapted and staged scores of dramas, might well be the subject of a later exhibition.

The present showing emphasizes some of the productions in which Belasco took a special pride—"The Girl of the Golden West," "Deburau," "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," "The Rose of the Rancho," "A Grand Army Man," "The Music Master," "The Auctioneer." The three last-named occupied Mr. David Warfield, who is now living in New York in retirement, most of his stage career after he left the Weber & Field theater of travesty. There are whole books full of flashlight pictures of episodes in these productions, giving to persons who never saw them some inkling of the tireless care that Belasco gave to their preparation for performance.

A Boot Plot

Studies in color are here for the personages in historical plays, with scraps of the fabrics to be used in making the costumes. For "Adrea," a legendary drama by John Luther Long, laid in some Mediterranean scene of long ago, there is even a "boot plot," with samples of the various leathers to be used in specially designed footwear. For "A Grand Army Man," there is a study in color of a long row of period hats. Percy Anderson did some of these studies; others are by Albertine Randall Wheelan, Archie Gunn and Percy Macquoid. For "Dark Rosaleen" there is a completely detailed color study of the public room of an Irish inn to set the pictorial atmosphere.

A mere hint of the electrical equipment upon which Belasco spent so much experiment is given in a few photographs made backstage at the Belasco Theater in New York, but actors who appeared in "The Darling of the Gods," "The Rose of the Rancho" and other dramas in which the producer worked such wonders of illumination will recall the seemingly endless scenic rehearsals that were held before the "governor" was satisfied. Satisfied he never was until he had tried everything he could think of and anything that his assistants had to propose.

Here is one of the 150 large pressbooks in which his secretary pasted newspaper and magazine cuttings, play-bills of many productions, and even box-office statements of performances of Miss Lenore Ulric in "Tiger Rose" in Boston and Washington, when she broke house records. Here are pictures of "The Wandering Jew," the only Warfield play that Belasco never brought into New York, though he kept it in performance on the road for many weeks in the hope of getting it to suit him.

Warfield

Who that ever saw "The Auctioneer" will not smile over the photograph of Mr. Warfield presiding as Mr. Levi over a second-hand shop? In one scene, he, Levi, became infuriated at a shop assistant who persisted in whistling a scrap of a single tune. Levi reached for an alarm clock as the readiest missile and prepared to throw it; then, as a precaution, looked at the pricemark. Gently he placed the clock back on the shelf. He looked for nothing else to throw, for by that time the kind-hearted Jew's rage had passed.

Then there was the "The Music Master," in which an American girl loved a German boy. Neither could speak the other's language. In one scene the girl asked Warfield as Von Barwig to find out if the boy loved her. Von Barwig put the question in German and received a torrential reply that lasted, seemingly, a full minute. Finally the music master hushed the youth and turning to the girl said, "He says 'yes'."

In "The Woman," the dénouement of the mystery plot turned upon a list of telephone numbers called from Washington to New York. It was one of Belasco's realistic conceits to have this list of numbers printed in hundreds of copies, and at each performance have a copy of it placed in the hands of the actress of the part of the switchboard operator when it was her turn to appear on the witness stand in the court room scene. One of the letters shown was written to Miss Charlotte Walker when she was preparing to produce a comedy in which she would be starred. In the course of this letter Belasco says: "We must give them some chocolate creams this time."

New Edinburgh Repertory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Edinburgh's new Repertory Theater opened on March 1. The first night was the occasion of a social function attended by Lady Whitson, the Lady Provost, and many prominent citizens. Prices at the new house, which is to be known as the Studio Theater, range from seven-pence to three shillings. The accommodation, while not luxurious is adequate, and can be improved as time goes on.

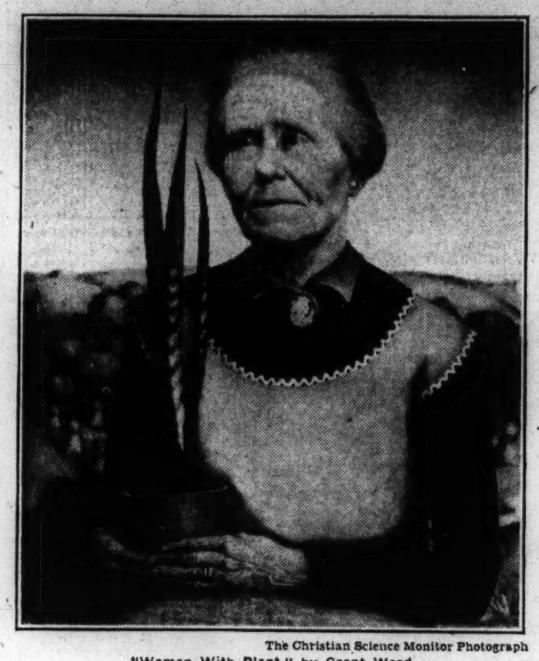
In presenting Mr. Norman Macowan's three-act play, "The Infinite Shoeblack," the directors of the new company, Mr. Earle D. Douglas and Mr. Leonard Clarke, made an appropriate choice, for the character of the dogged young student, Andrew Berwick, might be taken as a symbol of the courage and enterprise that lie back of this new theatrical venture. In Mr. Norman Chidgey, the directors have secured an actor whose voice and presence will prove an asset to their undertakings, and there was evidence on the opening night of plenty of talent in the rest of the company. Miss Felicity Carter brought to the part of Mary an artistry and naturalness of expression that carried conviction. The support included Miss Barbara Kent, Mr. Keith Beer, and Mr. Charles W. Anson.

The scenic artist, Mr. Stanley Shuter, provided an effective setting, which was of the simplest, relying mainly on skillful changes of lighting to transport the audience from a bleak Edinburgh garret to the sun of Egypt.

The Art of Grant Wood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNEXPECTED and rapid was Mr. Grant Wood's rise as an artist. Two years ago, in the annual American artists' exhibition at the Art Institute, Chicago, his picture, "American Gothic," captured an important prize and was purchased by the Friends of Art for their permanent collection. It was the most discussed picture in the show. Since then Mr. Wood's canvases have been seen in many important exhibitions and his reputation as a front-rank painter of midwestern subjects is established.



The Christian Science Monitor Photograph

"Woman With Plant," by Grant Wood.

He was born and brought up in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and now makes his home in that energetic little city. His training in painting was not extensive. It consisted of attending night school several seasons at the Art Institute, Chicago, and Julians for seven months. He declares that he was in a constant state of rebellion in the Paris school and soon went to Italy to work.

Mr. Wood is a logical person who has reasons for everything he does. He prefers to work alone instead of herding himself with his confrères in a large city. Most painters have periods of "going stale," and when he experiences this feeling he goes to Chicago to visit the galleries and studios. He invariably returns home before he expects to, but is both refreshed and stimulated to carry on.

He is fond of inviting sympathetic friends to his studio to see a painting in progress and he watches with interest their reaction to it. He finds the uninfluenced layman helpfully critical, whereas the person who has a little knowledge seems to him not such a good judge, because he criticizes from a standard and on the basis of the little that he has learned instead of by his own response to the picture.

Impressionist Beginnings

In speaking of his work, Mr. Wood said: "Until several years ago I was strongly influenced by the impressionistic school, probably because I was taught to paint after their manner. However, my natural tendencies were toward the extremely detailed. As a boy I once painted a picture of a bunch of currants which no one—not even a Japanese—could have executed with a more meticulous finish. At this period, none of my work was ever accepted in any important exhibition.

"It happened that several years ago I went to Munich to have a stained glass window completed. While I was there the annual exhibition at the Glass Palace was in progress. There I found myself experiencing a reaction against so-called Modernism and felt myself strongly drawn toward rationalism. It appeared that the Modernists went to the Primitives for inspiration. I wondered if I could anticipate what was to follow. It seemed to me the Gothic painters were the next step. I had always admired them, especially Memling, whom I had studied assiduously.

"To me, then, the Gothic seemed the line of advancement, so I retained what I thought was lasting in the Modernistic movement and to it added a story-telling quality as a logical opposition to abstraction.

As to Story-Telling

"Here I was on dangerous ground, because story-telling pictures can so easily become illustrative and depend on their titles. For this reason I leaned strongly to the decorative and also, I endeavored to paint types, not individuals. The lovely apparel and accessories of the Gothic period appealed to me so vitally that I longed to see pictorial and decorative possibilities in our contemporary clothes and articles.

"Gradually, as I searched, I began to realize that there was real decoration in the rickrack braid on the aprons of the farmers' wives, in calico patterns and in lace curtains.

"At present, my most useful reference book, and one that is authentic, is a Sears, Roebuck catalogue. And so, to my great joy, I discovered that in the very commonplace, in my native surroundings, were decorative adventures and that my only difficulty had been in taking them too much for granted.

"I regret the years I spent searching for tumble-down houses that looked 'Europy.' I know now that our cardboardy frame houses on Iowa farms have a distinct American quality and are very paintable. To me, their hard edges are especially suggestive of the middle West civilization. After this line of reasoning I really found myself, and instantly my work became successful."

Mr. Wood is so enthusiastic about the wealth of painting material in Iowa that he can't understand why anyone should go abroad or to Mexico or even to the coast to paint. He has developed a highly stylistic and individual mode of expressing the life and landscape of the middle West farm.

IRMA RENE KOEN.

Cézanne, Gauguin, Redon

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL April 15 there may be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries a selected exhibition of the paintings of three men who have left the mark of their influence upon contemporary art — Cézanne, Gauguin, Redon. The examples shown are uniformly first-rate in themselves and characteristic of their authorship.

Cézanne's "Effet de Neige à Fontainebleau" steadily increases in meaning as this painter's objects become more widely understood. Here he goes far toward that "realization" which he felt he never quite achieved. Certainly in his search for inner perspectives he here succeeded, for he attains clearly to the receding planes that lead the eye into the center of his composition, there to hold it in a thicket of small trees at a distant point along the road that runs up through the middle of the picture.

The tonal unity of this composition is complete, with gradations of blue tones running alike through the leafless woods and across the patches of snow. The sky takes on a color of its own, a suffusion of sunset tints dully glowing. The dominant effect of the composition is its wholeness. It is possible to enjoy it as a single and complete thing because the eye is nowhere distracted by a clever passage of paint or a catchy detail. Sufficiently representative is this picture to tell its story plainly as a conveyance of an interpretation of nature.

Interpretation again is the overnote in the portrait of Mme. Cézanne, lent by the Adolph Lewisohn Collection. Here is the beauty of veraciousness, brought out with an essentialization that is no mere shorthand, with no undue reliance upon the imagination of the observer. The painter did all his work, but took care that nothing in the way of overemphasis of the planes was left in as an easy way of getting a quick shallow effect. The two main color passages are in the garnet dress and in the olive light on the flesh, an original and strangely pleasing combination. Again does the artist compel us to contemplate his canvas as a whole instead of looking at its parts.

Expression, rather than interpretation, may be taken as a key to Gauguin's "Fatata te Miti," one of this artist's South Sea pictures (lent by the Chester Dale Collection) with its large pictorial masses setting forth the tropical scene in terms of the painter's style of simple separations of strong passages of color. What a debt of inspiration the poster makers of today owe to Gauguin. An early landscape by him, before he settled into his South Sea manner—"Brittany, Paysage"—shows him experimenting with the Impressionist heritage, using oils for broken color effects as if they were pastels, and curiously echoing Daubigny's lyrical reports of the Barbizon country of long before.

Speak of Redon and we think of a debt owed to him by the modern decorative painters. He showed how to key color effects higher and ever higher, until paint could do no more, apparently, what with his use of pure hues in vibration spread so thinly upon the canvas that the mesh of the support added its reflections of light to the total of luminosity. Again, in his painting of flowers, he took care to note the individuality that resides in the slightest blossom, tendril and leaf. This is to be noticed in "Fleurs dans une jardinière." In the vein of pure decoration is his large "Andromeda," which is like an Oriental rug in general effect, less because of the symmetry of its decorative scheme than because of the thorough conciliation of the color harmonies.

E. C. S.

Scotland Acquires Historical Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — A painting of great historical interest and artistic importance has recently been acquired for the National Gallery of Scotland. This is a newly discovered portrait by Richard Wilson, R. A., of Flora Macdonald, the Highland "lassie" who helped the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, to hide and escape his pursuers after the battle of Culloden. The portrait is an admirable work, showing the Scottish heroine half-length, and full-face, in a tartan frock. It was painted at London in 1747, two years after Prince Charlie's defeat and escape, and is signed and dated by the artist.

Though Richard Wilson is chiefly renowned as the "Father of English Landscape Painting," he began his career as a painter of portraits, and among his early works is a group at the National Portrait Gallery, London, showing the Prince of Wales (afterward George III) and his brother. After his return from Italy, where he made a reputation as a landscape painter, Wilson painted portraits less frequently, and portraits of women by him are scarce.

Hitherto his portrait of Peg Woffington, painted in 1758 and now at the Carrick Club, has been considered Wilson's finest portrait of a woman, but it now has a rival in this superb portrait of Flora Macdonald, which is additionally interesting in that it was painted about two years before Wilson went to Italy.

Ballads in Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Edinburgh Poetry Club listened recently to Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs singing old ballads collected by Mr. Cecil Sharp, with whose work she has been associated, in England, Scotland, Newfoundland and the Appalachians. The point that emerged from the recital was the close similarity between the versions of these old folk songs as they are preserved in different parts of the world. As a rule the theme remains the same, but place names vary according to the locality in which the songs are sung. A tendency to dwell on the gloomy side of life, which seems to have obsessed these old ballad mongers, is counteracted in many cases by the gayety of the tunes, which suggest that they took their troubles—or at any rate those of the people they sang about—lightly.

Berlin Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The Berlin Secession Society has opened an exhibition of the work of Rudolf Grossmann, Erich Klossowski and Magnus Zeller, painters, and of Herbert Gabe, sculptor. In a sense, all the Gabe figures are for the garden, for they seem to need open spaces and green backgrounds. He prefers stone as a medium. His figures are buxom and powerful, yet, in spite of their rounded limbs and heavy bodies, they possess a rhythm and lightness of movement and pose which makes one forget the solidity of the material. He expresses his idea in the gesture and in a fine feeling for contour.

Rudolf Grossmann's landscapes are always small in size and bright with almost a superabundance of color. They are executed with the artist's love of nature, without any pretension to depth of meaning. There are a number of portrait drawings. One wonders how the crayon can be made to express so much of the mentality portrayed.

Erich Klossowski's water colors might well be preparatory sketches. Color and light are all-important. He portrays the momentary mood of a southern landscape pulsating with light and full of charm. He has a strong feeling for the composition of masses for which he uses the luxuriant greens and flowers of the South.

Magnus Zeller, a pupil of Lovis Corinth, one of Germany's Post-impressionist masters, came later

On the London Stage

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON

AT THE Westminster Theater, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," by Luigi Pirandello, translated by H. K. Ayliff, beginning Feb. 28, 1932. At the Prince of Wales Theater, "Below the Surface," a naval play by J. L. F. Hunt and H. G. Stoker, beginning Feb. 19, 1932.

Mr. Anner Hall's presentation of "Six Characters in Search of an Author" is remarkable for four things—the admirable production by Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, the excellence of the team work of the troupe of professional players before whom the Characters rehearse their story, the magnificent performance by Miss Flora Robson as the Step-daughter, and the exemplification by the entire play of the triumph of Pirandello's skill as a dramatist over his pretensions as a philosopher.

In this last respect, Pirandello's fame is not what it was a few years ago, when a philosophical playwright seemed as much a phenomenon as a calculating donkey. Pirandello is not an original thinker. The central idea of this play, that the external world is not as solid as it appears, is valuable, but it was not Pirandello who first put it into intellectual circulation. And the notion that the characters in a drama have an independent entity of their own, apart from the consciousness of their author, is one that has been familiar to commentators on Shakespeare for several generations. So much for the philosophical claims of a dramatist whose intellectual capacity has been overstressed at the expense of his undoubted power as a writer for the theater.

Technically, "Six Characters in Search of an Author" has affinities with both Greek tragedy and the cinema. It resembles the former in that a great part of its story is revealed in narrative instead of action—albeit in broken and disjointed narrative whose haltings and interruptions add enormously to the emotional effect—and it recalls the films in its flashbacks to direct action whenever a critical point in the narrations of the Step-daughter and the Father is reached.

Flashbacks

It is in these flashbacks that Signor Pirandello's acute sense of the theater is most convincingly shown. For in them he accomplishes the striking feat of presenting with all the effect of something coming freshly to the audience's sensibilities incidents with almost every detail of which they have already been made acquainted. One may perhaps regret that it is so painful a story that Signor Pirandello has chosen to unfold, but one cannot deny its enormous power and impressiveness, nor maintain that its ultimate effect is not that of tragedy.

Mr. Guthrie's production attains the maximum of result with an excellent economy of means. On an almost bare stage, set for a rehearsal by a theatrical company, are placed a few chairs, and a couple of stepladders whose twisted and interlaced shadows thrown on a white back-wall vividly evoke the atmosphere of the forthcoming play. The members of the company, whose rehearsal is interrupted by the sudden appearance of the six Characters, are played exceedingly well both as a team and as individuals.

In their listening to the Characters' story, in their futile attempts to take up the parts of the Characters, and in the impromptu variety performance they give during the first interval, they are admirable. In especial, Mr. Morland Graham is a most amusing, energetic and earnest Producer. As the Father Mr. Henry Oscar is a distressed figure, excellent in his first urgent appeal to the Rehearsal Producer, and never less than competent afterward. But the most lasting impression of the whole performance is that made by the remarkable impersonation of the Step-daughter by Miss Flora Robson. Miss Robson gives a study that is almost overwhelming in its tragic intensity, but illuminated by moments of genuine beauty.

Subsurface Rivalries

"Below the Surface" is a straightforward yarn about two submarine officers' rivalry for promotion. One of them, of course, is "sans peur et sans reproche"; the other, well played by Mr. Anthony Ireland, has an ugly gleam in his eye. The first is engineered by his rival into dangerous activities in a defective vessel, and in the second act there is an exciting scene in which the audience holds its breath as it fascinatedly watches the trembling needle that indicates whether the submarine is rising or sinking. In the third act we find the hero court-martialed for having taken undue risks, but happily acquitted as a result of the intervention of an eccentric admiral. This interesting and unusual play has immediately been voted a success by the public.

H. H.

It is reported that the chief Reinhardt productions in Berlin will be taken on tour, not only in Germany, but throughout central Europe. It is understood in London that this will be the first time the British and American touring system has been introduced in Germany.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

A. P. H. and Some Victorians

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

"DERBY DAY" is a comic opera in three acts, for which Mr. A. P. Herbert wrote the book and Mr. Alfred Reynolds the music. As Sir Nigel Playfair produced it and Mr. George Sheringham designed the scenery and costumes, one is justified in asking: what could be more Lyrically Hammersmith? Sir Nagel not only has originated a distinct theatrical style and atmsophere of his own but has attracted the kind of audience which includes the alleged intelligentsia as well as the unintelligentsia; namely, those who—too clever by half, if that is the right fraction—go to admire themselves, and those who go simply to enjoy the show. Sir Nigel must not be blamed if a certain type of æsthetic youth or maiden is sometimes described as being "Lyric-Hammersmith." Even a Doctor of Music need not necessarily look or behave like one of his own figures, and it is only fair to say that Sir Nigel himself is anything but "Lyric-Hammersmith."

Mr. A. P. Herbert has already reached that embarrassing stage of popularity where an audience is inclined to laugh before it leaps at his jokes. Wits share this infliction with two well-known comedians. There are occasions when one positively longs for the old sergeant-major's: Wait for it; wait for it! "Derby Day" is one of Mr. Herbert's best efforts. Unlike many wits he gives no impression of being at his wit's end and his jokes are never fathered by a formula. He has had the courage to take his characters from the common crowd. In the Preface which, with almost excessive modesty, the author himself declaims before the curtain rises, he asks:

> But what composer can command your ear
> With English peasants or an English peer
> Or, for that matter, with an English king?
> Music, in fact, is not an English thing.

At first sight the final line seems a little rough on Mr. Reynolds and English composers generally, but actually the reflection is not so much on the composer as on a public which

> Even a peasant may be made to please
> If he be Spanish, Czech or Tyrolese.

A Reversal of Custom

There is some significance, however, in the fact that on the cover of the program the name of the librettist is printed in large letters and that of the composer in small ones—a curious reversal of custom. This, of course, may be merely an oversight of the proofreader. But in both "Tantivy Towers" and "Derby Day" the chief characteristic of the musical score has been the discreetness of the composer in avoiding anything which might possibly distract our attention from the librettist's jokes. Mr. Herbert's books deserve more than a sort of musical backcloth. They are of today and their flavor is certainly not heightened by the music of yesterday or the day before yesterday. Mr. Reynolds is a competent writer of light music but, if one may put it so, his style is "after Reynolds." One always knows what is coming. Even a member of the House of Lords would find nothing subversive in this score, which will tempt no one to go home and play the chord of C major—unless it is combined with that of C sharp major. But many may admire the persistent smoothness, oversweetness and pretty-prettiness, all of which qualities are really alien to Mr. Herbert if one excepts his weaker lyrics.

The performance as a whole was excellent, but the important character of Sir Horace Waters, twelfth Baronet, J. P., was badly miscast. Mr. Frederic Austin completely exemplified the unimportance of being earnest in comic opera and both his singing and his acting were oddly dull and ineffective. Leslie French, Scott Russell, Mabel Constanduros, Mabel Sealby, Leslie Holland, Dewey Gibson and Bruce Clark were all admirable. Miss Tessa Deane, the leading woman, was temporarily handicapped by her voice and under such conditions criticism would be unfair. Sir Nigel Playfair's production could not be bettered.

"The Lord of Burleigh"

The second production at the Savoy Theatre of The Carmargo Society's present season included "The Lord of Burleigh," a ballet with a scenario by Mr. Edwin Evans, who also selected and arranged the music from works by Mendelssohn. Mr. Gordon Jacob supplied the orchestration, Mr. Frederick Ashton the choreography, and Mr. George Sheringham was responsible for the decoration and costumes.

Mr. Evans hit on a delightful idea which never occurred to the poet himself, namely that of introducing to one another the people who stand silently side by side, as it were, on the bookshelves, isolated between the green covers of a plump book entitled the Works of Tennyson. "Here, for instance," in the words of Mr. Evans's argument, "is the Lady Clara Vere de Vere, who is described as proudly disdainful of an unnamed suitor. Why should he not be the Lord of Burleigh who, roaming the country as an obscure landscape painter, would obviously be unworthy of her Ladyship's serious attention? His Lordship, according to the poet, woos a nameless village maiden who is unaware of his high estate until he presents her to his vassals. Why should she not be Katie Willows, who appropriately enough comes from 'The Brook'?" Why not, indeed? any audience will echo. This extract shows the line Mr. Evans has followed with an ingenuity that is obviously backed by a close acquaintance with Tennyson.

Some will perhaps be even more surprised by his knowledge of Mendelssohn. Here, they may think, is strange company for the most famous apostle, among the critics, of "modernism" is Europe. But it is a singular fact that while the "modernist" is almost without exception a close student of the classics, the professed classicists know little of and care less for a movement which, after all, has supplied most of the really vital music of the last 30 years. So, even if it does not seem quite comme il faut, no one should be shocked at the sight of Mr. Evans hobnobbing with Tennyson and Mendelssohn.

"The Lord of Burleigh" is a ballet in which music, choreography and decoration are in happy agreement. Fiddles might quarrel with the use of the last movement of the violin concerto—the dancers were raced off their feet—but musically, it makes a very effective finale.

Miss Alice Markova danced delightfully as Katie Willows, and Miss Diana Gould was Lady Clare Vere de Vere to the life—her proud disdain would have made any suitor, unnamed or named, fly for his life. The only criticism one can bring against "The Lord of Burleigh" is that it is too long.

The other novelty on the program was a first performance of variations on the Air, "Cadet Rousselle," by Messrs. Frank Bridge, Arnold Bax, John Ireland and Eugene Goossens, who also did the orchestration. One would very much like to hear this interesting and amusing piece again. Mr. Constant Lambert rendered great service from the conductor's desk throughout the afternoon.



The Christian Science Monitor Photograph

A. P. HERBERT

Concerts in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

A CONCERT was held recently under the auspices of the state for the benefit of the unemployed, at which Furtwängler directed the Philharmonic Orchestra. Every seat was taken. The concert opened with Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor, which was rendered with all its intellectual and emotional force. This was followed by Schubert's Symphony in B minor. Furtwängler has made this score his own, and though his interpretation has an unusual freedom, it never becomes arbitrary. At the end came Beethoven's Symphony in A major, with a reading overwhelming in its developments and in an impressive building up which has its laws in the essence of the work itself.

In the seventh regular Philharmonic concert, Furtwängler's conducting again made a deep impression. This time we were given one of the loftiest compositions in orchestral literature, Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. This was the farewell work of the composer. "Abschied vom Leben" were the words he wrote in the score in that part of the Adagio which introduces the second main theme of the movement with the mysterious tuba-chorale. In this Adagio, which is comparable only to some of the slow movements in Beethoven's later works, all is symbolic and shrouded in mystery. And yet it has the simplicity of all great art. It is a peaceful return to the source of the composer's productive powers expressed through music which attains perfect serenity and final conviction. Only a musician of Furtwängler's capacity for intense feeling could bring out to the full the force of expression inherent in the work. The gigantic architecture of the first movement was infused by him with vibrant, sonorous life, and the Adagio sang its wonderful melody impressively. Furtwängler had never before conducted this so magnificently, nor had he ever achieved such purity of musical expression.

As the soloist of the evening, Artur Schnabel played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C major, which is one of the less important and, thematically, less interesting works of the master. Schnabel gave a wonderful performance of the composition, showing an exemplary fidelity to the style, great reserve, and freedom from sentimentality.

Besides the three concerts organized this season by Erich Kleiber with the Kapelle der Staatsoper, there were three concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra. At the first of these we heard three works by Russian composers, one of which was the Phantasy for Orchestra, "Eine Nacht auf dem Kahlen Berge," by Moussorgsky. The score of this piece recived its final form through Rimsky-Korsakoff, who virtually came to its rescue. In this original and characteristically Russian music of Moussorgsky the effect is greatly enhanced by brilliant orchestration. The concert closed with Tchaikovsky's F minor Symphony, the most Russian and the most genuine in conception of the works of this composer. It was conducted by Kleiber with emotional warmth and a great variety of tonal effects. Stephan Bergmann played the Second Pianoforte Concerto in G minor by Rachmaninoff, a task which was beyond his powers. He had neither the rhythm, the refinement of touch nor the virtuosity necessary for the performance of the work.

At his second concert Klemperer gave us a colossal program of a classical stamp, without a soloist. There were Symphonies of Haydn, Mozart and Brahms. Of Haydn we heard the C minor Symphony (No. 95), one of those marvelous works out of the London period. A rare feature of the score is the Finale with its fugue work. The conflict between melody and counterpoint which is a characteristic of this Finale is fought out to the bitter end in the famous last movement of Mozart's big Symphony in C major. In fact, lyricism and strict form become interwoven and acquire a strange synthesis that, through all musical periods, has never been surpassed. This Mozart symphony was also the climax of Klemperer's achievement; his extreme clarity, fine sense of tonal color and power of construction giving full effect to the work. The impression made by the E minor Symphony of Brahms was less striking, and the feeling of unrest was not in keeping with the superb final Ciacona.

The pianist, Simon Barer, has aroused astonishment in Berlin with his uncanny mastery of technique. It is impossible to imagine this player hitting a wrong note. With the greatest ease he overcomes difficulties in pieces like Glazounoff's Etude in C major, or the extremely difficult Etude for the left hand by Blumenfeld, while Liszt's "Rhapsodie Espagnole" becomes with him a show piece of virtuosity. He is, at the same time, a good musician, as was proved by his delicate playing of Chopin.

'The Man I Killed'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Apollo Theatre, "The Man I Killed," by Maurice Rostand, in an English version by Capt. Reginald Berkeley. Beginning March 2, 1932.

This play had waited a long time for its West End production, for a year had passed since it first appeared in the suburbs and provinces. In the meantime its cast had been entirely changed. Although it seemed likely to enjoy a considerable success, for on the second night a large audience was deply affected by its obvious sincerity and power, nevertheless it was withdrawn after the fifth night.

The story of the play has been told in The Christian Science Monitor in a review of the film version. The piece was excellently played. Mr. Norman McKinnel's Oskar Von Holderlin was one of the memorable portraits of the modern stage. Mr. Emlyn Williams as the French soldier was equally fine. His slow, deliberate admission of the tragedy in the opening scene of the play, as of one achieving lucidity and calmness only at terrific expense of self-control, was especially impressive.

Wagner at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

ARRIVAL of the day when Wagner stands completely accepted by the world may now be hailed, inasmuch as the largest work he wrote can be produced without abridgement in far-off America, and no difficulty for performers, no inconvenience to listeners. The period ahead of his time for which he composed the tetralogy, "Rheingold," "Valkyrie," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung," has at last, beyond all dispute, reached conclusion. The music of the future becomes, after 50 years, the music of the present.

No longer admitting that Wagner's thinking runs ahead of ours, we may with assurance declare that we have caught up. His problems in stage presentation and in vocal and orchestral interpretations have been solved. They are, for a management like that of the Metropolitan Opera, just in the day's task. His dramatic and symphonic riddles have been answered. They, to a public like that which attends the Metropolitan springtime matinées billed as the Wagner cycle, are an old, albeit a beloved, story.

The Wagnerian music dramas are right in the regular scheme of things at the Metropolitan; yet they are by no means handled there as mere routine, except perhaps by the stage staff. And how are you going to behave in a theater built on a pre-Wagnerian plan? You can manipulate your carpentry and canvas only after a stiff and cut-and-dried fashion. Movements must be timed to a factory-like precision, sets must be placed with rigorous promptness and exactitude, when your room for action is confined to that between footlights and backdrop, and when your chief reserve space for storage is out-of-doors on the sidewalk. Give those Metropolitan shifters a fair chance in an opera house constructed according to modern ideas, and what will they not do! After the strictness and discipline of this old building, they will truly know how to use their liberty. They will, when they have free swing, give us a River Rhine, a Valkyr's Rock, a dragon's cave and a Hall of the Gibichungs that we shall marvel to see.

Nothing Undetermined

Not to fret, however, over an antiquated state of affairs which can, and doubtless soon will be, improved, we may aver in general that Wagner as a theme of scenic speculation and controversy belongs not even to today. He is in the drift of yesterday. Furthermore, as a subject of musical discussion, he leaves nothing undetermined, save matters of style and sonority, which will always be regulated by the likings of audiences at the moment. Time gone, we wanted a Wagnerian declamation that was energetic, and impersonation that was flamboyant, and an orchestral tone that was obstreperous. We enjoyed hearing the instrumental groups set off against one another in striking contrast, or brought together in gorgeous blend. Latterly, we are showing preference for a singing speech as near as may be to natural talk, and for representations of the figures of the play as human and lifelike as possible. Above all, we demand a subdued orchestra, we ask to have the score somewhat less obviously analyzed, page by page, and we are glad to have the so-called motives a little less explicitly and insistently dinned into our ears. We crave, in fine, the privilege of using our own imaginations a little on Wagner.

If ever a conductor understood the predilections of his hearers, Mr. Artur Bodanzky is the man. Throughout the four weeks of the "Ring," he responded to the mood of the auditorium unfailingly. Ah, what a regret when the final chord of "Götterdämmerung" sounded on the afternoon of March 17, and the book of the legend of Siegfried closed!

The signs and seasons of the musical almanac brought a return of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" on the evening of March 14; Carnegie Hall, New York Oratorio Society, Mr. Albert Stoessel, conductor. A magnificently written choral work, "Gerontius," to risk uttering a word of gratuitous praise; the scoring such that choir and orchestra keep perfectly out of each other's way, though neither sacrifices a note that by fair right belongs to it. The singing forces on this occasion did not look correctly proportioned, the soprano and alto contingent seeming too large and the tenor and bass appearing relatively small; many women, few men, as so often happens. Yet the balance somehow came right, perhaps because the composer allows for just such a situation, perhaps because the conductor was especially discreet in regulating the various volumes of vocal sound. On the solo side of the matter it sometimes happens that the rôles are injudiciously designed, with the result, in performance, that a good artist sings a couple of times and sits by for the rest of the evening, silent. No mistake of this sort in "Gerontius," interesting tasks are set for the three principals; admirably disposed of, too, at the Oratorio Society's meeting by Mme. Nevada van der Veer, contralto; Mr. Dan Gridley, tenor, and Mr. Dudley Marwick, bass.

Efrem Zimbalist

Fortunate the person who can bring out the Saturday afternoon crowd of young folk that is ready always for some distinguished playing of the violin. Mr. Efrem Zimbalist may be accounted such a one, by proof of a recital he gave in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of March 19, Mr. Theodore Saidenberg assisting at the piano. Mr. Zimbalist presented a set of pieces by a Russian friend of his, now like himself, a New Yorker, Mr. Joseph Achron. The work, entitled "Suite Bizarre," stands in eight movements; a large number. Gracious, these moderns, how dreadfully they can cause Mr. Zimbalist's instrument to growl and whine! But then, a conservative composer, like Mr. Kreisler, perhaps makes it too languidly to sigh, too sweetly to prattle. As for ardent matinée youth, it applauds Mr. Zimbalist, no matter what; liking him, and recognizing a rare artist when it hears one.

Song recital, Mme. Amelia Braddock, mezzo-soprano, Steinway Hall, evening of March 15; Mme. Joan Hereford - Lambert, accompanist. Groups of pieces in four languages—Italian, German, French and English. Much musical enthusiasm is worked off at Steinway Hall in the course of a winter by way of voice, violin or piano, to mention the commoner means of expression. In Mme. Braddock's case, the urge was perhaps rather expository than interpretative, her desire apparently being to offer certain familiar and accepted material and to let hearers benefit by her setting-forth of it as they might. There's plenty need of that being done, too; and Steinway Hall provides excellent practice-ground.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Ernst Toch, as guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, contributed to its twentieth program his "Bunte" Suite, for its first American performance, and his Pianoforte Concerto op. 38, in which he was soloist. Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony completed the list, performed in Symphony Hall, Boston, March 25.

To be exact, five of the six movements of the Suite were played. These tended to confirm the impression of the composer which was made by his concerto when it was introduced to Boston by Mr. J. M. Sanromá, three seasons ago. He is a writer of great facility, a master of the modern orchestra, who has been sensitive to the musical trends of his own time, both "serious" and popular. Professing filial devotion to Schönberg, he confesses, in the Adagio expressivo and the Galante Passacaglia of the Suite, to a fraternal sympathy with Alban Berg. These two movements are the most interesting musically of the five heard. They recall the gentler moments of "Wozzeck" even more than they do the "Glückliche Hand" or "Pierrot Lunaire." They hold interest by their contrapuntal texture, and they are impressive in the simple directness of their speech. The March Tempo, the Marionetten Tanz and the Karrusel, on the other hand, are amusing on a first hearing, but they are thematically barren and rhythmically monotonous. Their employment of some of the familiar devices of jazz no doubt helps the Suite on the radio, for which it was written.

Mr. Toch's piano technique was adequate to the demands of the solo part of the concerto. A second hearing brought to attention the Berg affiliation in the slow movement, and emphasized the Beethovenian scherzo methods of the Finale; but on the whole it convinced us no more than before that the work is destined to "rank among the great pianoforte concertos."

The orchestra played superbly throughout, and in the symphony the audience was stirred to stamping and shouts of approval. This symphony might have been written for Dr. Koussevitzky to play, and he has to his hand a body of musicians able to give him all he asks in tonal splendor and in flexibility. The result is one of the most exciting experiences of concertgoing.

L. A. S.

'Tragedy in Arezzo'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREIBURG, Ger.—The State Theater, world première of "Tragedy in Arezzo," an opera by Mr. Richard Hageman, based on "The Ring and the Book," by Robert Browning, dramatized by Mr. Arthur Goodrich, translated into German by Herr Werner Wolff. Conductor, Herr Hugo Balzer.

Mr. Hageman's music, which follows with admirable fidelity the story and emotions of Browning's poem, is strikingly original, and cannot be classified as belonging to any particular school. It expresses all the mingled savagery and loftiness of Browning's story. Herr Fritz Neumeyer sang the part of the Count most dramatically, Fraulein Edit Maerker's Pompilia was very affecting both in her fear of her husband and in her trust of her friend Caponsacchi, who, in the wonderful baritone of Herr Sigmund Matuszewski, brought into the tale an atmosphere of tranquility and lyric elevation.

The many varied and colorful scenes of the opera, ranging from the Carnival in Arezzo to a wayside inn and the papal court of judgment, were a triumph of stage management. Instead of the conventional ballet, there was a more festive and less stylized dance, in which the whole population of the village where the action takes place joined.

'Punchinello'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Globe Theatre, "Punchinello," by Mr. John Hastings Turner. Beginning March 2, 1932.

Put on several weeks ago, with its principal character obviously miscast, "Punchinello" was a failure, and its producer, Mr. Maurice Browne, withdrew it after four performances. With commendable courage, Mr. Browne got the author to rewrite it, invited another player to take the chief rôle, and has put it on the stage again.

The action of this story of the rise and fall of Punchinello has been compressed and speeded up, and the lovely stage settings of Mr. Lawrence Irving have been retained from the first production. Mr. George Curzon remains in the cast to repeat his performance as Philip of Spain, one of the most excellently accomplished pieces of acting seen in London for a long time.

Mr. George Hayes is the new Punchinello. He has the right temperament for the part. His early gayety and impertinent self-possession do not seem forced. In the trial scene his performance is finely thought out. When his condemnation is proclaimed, he tries to hear the sentence standing upright, with his chin in the air, but his knees sag. That is admirably done. For Punchinello was neither spiritless enough to be overwhelmed by his fate, nor courageous enough to meet it without flinching.

Chamber Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Three composers of modern music in its newest phases were present at the second meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Contemporary Music held recently in the auditorium of the Ethical Culture Society and each took part in a work of his own. These composers were Messrs. Carlos Chavez, George Antheil and Louis Gruenberg.

The first number was a quintet for piano and string quartet by Mr. Gruenberg, the composer playing the piano part. The quintet is in three movements and is rather free in form. Architecturally, the second movement (Andante) is too long for the other two. The composer has evidently striven for unique tonal effects, with the result that at times he has departed markedly from chamber-music style as originated by the classic composers. Some parts are orchestral and all five of the instruments are used virtually all the time. The workmanship is excellent but the musical value of the composition is decidedly questionable. It was well played by the composer and the Musical Fund String Quartet.

Mr. Antheil was represented by six songs which had their first hearing anywhere. Miss Irene Williams sang them, with the composer at the piano. Like many modern compositions, the songs are exceedingly short, some of them to the point of being little more than fragments, but they follow the "poems" in this, for the text too is very brief, some of them being not more than two or three lines. Both music and text leave much to the imagination. Mr. Antheil being the composer, it is almost unnecessary to say that they are written atonally or polytonally and none of them has any extended melodic line. At the same time, most of them carry out atmospherically the mood of the words.

Mr. Chavez played a piano "sonatina" by himself, which proved to be in four short movements. He links the movements by sustaining with the pedal the last single note of one movement, which thus becomes the first note of the following section. The thematic material was melodic and rhythmic but not at all original, nor were many of the harmonic progressions skillfully contrived. The sonatina had the peculiarity of being played forte from beginning to end. The last number of the program was the Quartet op. 22 of Mr. Paul Hindemith which was finely performed by the Musical Fund Quartet.

'Elektra' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

RICHARD STRAUSS'S "Elektra" has been revived at the Opéra. The destiny of this work is singular. It has everything in it that can displease the public and yet it benefits by an incredible zeal on the part of lyric-theater directors. They are seldom rewarded, for the work never holds the bill for long.

Dr. Strauss has two strings to his bow. One is that which he causes to vibrate charmingly in the "Rosenkavalier" and the "Borgeois Gentilhomme"; the other is that of outrages and shocks, from which he draws horrifying sounds. Between the two strings, there is a difference of volume, far more than a difference of kind. In "Elektra," the themes he employs are neither noble nor pathetic. They remain on the level of the earth and familiar. Certain of them even immediately supply excellent suggestions for Viennese waltzes. But the orchestration modifies everything. The musical content of the great barbarian dramas of Strauss always remains inferior to their instrumental presentation. I defy a music-lover of good faith to take musical pleasure of high quality in hearing the score of "Elektra" played upon the piano. Make the experiment and you will see what remains of the thought of the composer, who has put all his lyricism into beauty of material and not into nobility of thought.

A performance of "Elektra" is, then, an apotheosis of the orchestral art, and nothing more. The work is indisputably too long. It is inadmissible that we should be forced to listen for nearly two hours to the same artist expressing exactly the same sentiment from one end to the other of the score. This interminable piece has only one character, that of Elektra. All the others are vague supernumeraries designed timidly to give her the cues. There is no action in this drama. There is only a sort of interminable vociferation, the subject of which is known to us. The dénouement offers nothing unforeseen. In short, all that can offer the public an element of attraction or interest is systematically discarded from this unnatural work. One must then not be too critical of the public if it does not support "Elektra."

A Sporting Interest

The only point that may hold the attention of an audience is, if one may put it so, the sporting interest of such an experiment. "Elektra" is a piece that beats all records—record of duration, record of slowness, record of volume, record of intensity. The singer who interprets the rôle of Elektra accomplishes a really athletic performance. The conductor who lets loose this instrumental tempest accomplishes an exhausting effort. At the present revival of "Elektra" all the subscribers were amazed at this "tour de force." But it is not thus that one should admire music. There is evidently place for another sentiment in presence of an achievement of this kind. Unfortunately, fully to taste the technical interest of this score, whose orchestration is dazzling, one must be able to listen to it as a connoisseur and not as an amateur. And that limits the amount of perspicacious applause.

Elektra was very well interpreted by Mme. Germaine Lubin, in spite of the difficulty experienced by this artist in making herself unattractive. M. Singher drew with sobriety an astonishing picture of Orestes. Mlle. Germaine Hoerner made her brilliant voice shine in the part of Chrysothemis, Mlle. Lapeyrette portrayed Clytemnestre with much dignity and M. Philippe Gaubert conducted without hitch this crushing score which, from the purely instrumental point of view, may well by Dr. Strauss's masterpiece.

"La Boite à Joujoux"

For some time, there has been an organization here that is called a music hall for children. This enterprise has taken the name of "La Boite à Joujoux." It is in full prosperity and every week gives extremely interesting programs. This music hall for children is also a music hall of children. Certainly, one sometimes sees there some grown people like Gaby Benda, who comes to interpret pleasing children's songs in which all the young audience join in chorus; like Wiener and Doucet, who come to reveal to this fresh audience the secret joys of elastic rhythm. One sees there virtuoso cyclists and conjurers. But above all one sees actors of from 4 to 10 years of age.

Some of them are exceptional, like little Micheline Masson who, at 6, without losing anything of her ingenuous qualities, astounds us by the extraordinary ease with which she performs the most difficult poetic or musical interpretations, or little Olympe Bradna, a star dancer with an astonishing technique.

But the chief interest of these entertainments lies in the ensembles. There is here an orchestra of 50 children, of whom the eldest is 11 years old and which really is a delightful thing. To her Gluck and Mozart played by these hundred little attentive hands is a positive treat. True, the quality of playing is not always irreproachable, but there is such a giving of themselves, such good will and such zeal in all the tiny artists that one cannot remain insensible to their ingenuous interpretation of the masters of classical music.

One must say as much of the ballets, organized by M. Robert Quinault, the choreographer of the Opéra-Comique. M. Quinault succeeded in presenting, with dancers of eight years of age, the "Ballet des Petits Faunes" taken from Pierné's charming work, "Cydalise et le Chèvre-pied."

Several of the producers are making or contemplating films satirizing politics and the radio.

Emy-Lou Biedenharn
Song Recitals
COPENHAGEN . . April 14th
HAMBURG . . . . April 16th
BERLIN . . . . . April 22nd
MUNICH . . . . . April 26th
THE HAGUE . . . . May 2nd
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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Evergreens by Size and Shape

Choosing the Kind Suited to Each Spot

By EARL H. SELLE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some evergreens are round and fat,
Others are lean and tall,
Some we've seen are low and flat
While others spread and sprawl.

IS IT any wonder that people have a time finding the right evergreen for their entrance or private garden? The chart shows the most typical shapes and relative sizes of each. It has been arranged to make your selections at least a little easier and the final result more pleasing and permanent.

Groups A, B and C include the hemlocks, spruce, fir and pines. They are all fast growers, somewhat similar in shape, and in a comparatively few years will reach a height of 50 feet or more, resembling their brothers in the timber belt. These trees have no place around the foundation of the average home, but can well be used in the background planting along the property border, as a screen or windbreak, or as a single specimen in the open lawn, where it can become a living Christmas tree each holiday season.

Groups D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K include the Mugho pine, the junipers, arborvitæs and yews. These are the smaller growing forms of the evergreens suitable for planting along foundations, at walk intersections, on terraces and embankments, in rock gardens, formal gardens and for hedges. There is a wide range of shapes to select from, and a type for every location.

The junipers have the widest range of varieties in shape and size with the tall red cedar at one extreme, and the low spreading Bar Harbor juniper at the other.

The arborvitæ are more regular in form than the junipers, and have less range in shape between varieties. They respond well to trimming, and are very desirable for hedges.

The yews are very slow-growing and long-lived trees. Their natural growth is quite compact, with a tendency to become irregular and picturesque. They respond well to trimming and make desirable hedges where permanency is an important factor. The yews will stand considerable shade.

According to Shape

The following grouping is according to shape as indicated by the lettered drawings on the above chart. It includes some of the hardiest varieties which are suitable for planting in the northern part of the United States:

Group A

Canadian hemlock (Tsuga canadensis).
Carolina hemlock (Tsuga carolinana).

The hemlocks are graceful, with their drooping branches and their small soft needles. They grow best when given some shelter, shade and protection, and, for this reason, should be planted with other taller-growing evergreens, or given a northern exposure. They will stand severe trimming, and can be kept very compact and shapely, or can be trimmed to form satisfactory hedges.

Group B

Colorado blue spruce (Picea pungens glauca).
Colorado green spruce (Picea pungens).
Koster blue spruce (Picea pungens Kosteri).
White spruce (Picea canadensis).
Black Hills spruce (Picea canadensis albertiana).
Norway spruce (Picea excelsa).
White or concolor fir (Abies concolor).
Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga douglasi).

The spruce and fir are much alike in shape and in structure of foliage. The needles range in length from one-half to one and one-half inches, and are four-sided in the spruces and flat in the firs. Where planted in the open these trees retain their foliage well down to the ground and make beautiful specimens. They are desirable for background, boundary, and windbreak plantings.

Group C

White pine (Pinus strubus).
Austrian pine (Pinus nigra).
Scotch pine (Pinus sylvestris).

The pines are fast growing trees, making a growth of from one to two feet in height each year. They are quite rugged in appearance somewhat open and irregular in shape, and very hardy. The needles range from two to five inches in length according to the variety.

Group D

Mugho pine (Pinus montana mughus).
Globe arborvitæ (variety of Thuya occidentalis).
Dwarf Japanese yew (Taxus cuspidata nana).

These dwarf forms do not reach a height of more than five feet, and stay round and compact with very little trimming.

Group E

Red cedar (Juniperus virginiana).
Silver red cedar (Juniperus virginiana glauca).
Connart red cedar (Juniperus virginiana connarti).
Schott red cedar (Juniperus virginiana schotti).
Chinese juniper (Juniperus chinensis).
Colorado juniper (Juniperus schopulorium).
American arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis).

In this group are a large number of conical type evergreens which, in time, will reach a height of 20 feet, and have a spread of four or more feet. They may be kept compact and at any height desired by constant trimming.

Group F

Column Chinese juniper (Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis).
Swedish juniper (Juniperus communis suecica).
Pyramidal arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis).

Columnal and Compact

Included in Group F are the columnar or narrow pyramidal varieties, which seldom reach more than one foot in width. They remain compact, and symmetrical with but very little side trimming.

Group G

Spiny Greek juniper (Juniperus excelsa stricta).
Siberian arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis wareana).
Japanese yew (Taxis cuspidata).

In this group are those which are broadly pyramidal, somewhat slow of growth, and very compact. They are very desirable for use in formal gardens when occasionally trimmed.

Group H

Pfitzer juniper (Juniperus pfitzeriana).
Japanese yew (Taxus cuspidata).

Group H includes the upright spreading sorts which are slightly taller than they are wide, and in old age become irregular and picturesque.

Group I

Sabine juniper (Juniperus sabina).

This is a low, irregular, vase-shaped evergreen type, narrow at the base and spreading at the top.

Group J

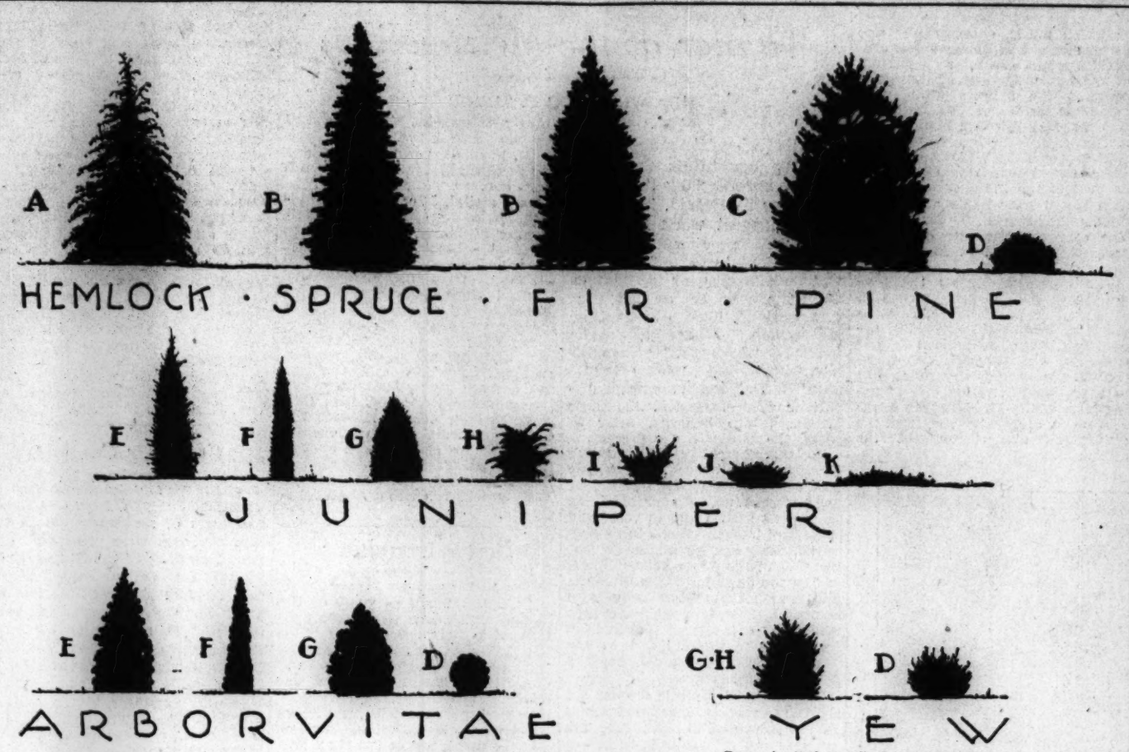
Von Ehron juniper (Juniperus sabina von ehroni).
Andora juniper (Juniperus communis depressa aurea).

This group is composed of the low spreading types which grow from two to four times as wide as they are tall.

Group K

Sargent juniper (Juniperus sargenti).
Bar Harbor juniper (Juniperus sabina horizontalis).
Japanese juniper (Juniperus japonica).
Waukegan juniper (Juniperus horizohtalis douglasi).

Group K includes those which grow less than one foot tall, and have a creeping spreading habit. This type is desirable for sloping terraces, and naturalistic rock gardens.



Drawn by Earl H. Selle for The Christian Science Monitor

The Chief Evergreens Grouped by Shape. The Letters in the Chart Are Explained in the Article by Mr. Selle.

My Garden Hobby

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Garden Makers:

I have been a regular reader of the Hobby column and realized the other evening what I would miss if it were necessary to discontinue it for lack of material. I stopped to consider. Hadn't I a hobby worth the telling? We have a beautiful garden that requires pleasant hours of planning throughout the winter months and happy hours of occupation during the spring and summer. I have two, in fact, that I want to write about—our outdoor living room and our garden surprise spots.

When we were living in the city with just what garden we could manage on our city lot, my one dream was a garden that I could live in, and that is the plan after which ours is made. We are afforded absolute privacy from the outside by the arrangement of our buildings. Our cottage is at the east of the property; 50 feet or more to the southeast is the studio, with tall shrubs bordering the path; opposite to the studio on the north is the greenhouse, and there are large fruit trees east of it. The lawn extends from the cottage and between these buildings and 100 feet on is our outdoor living room, to which we move on the first summer day. Ample shade is supplied by four old cherry trees that were planted in a square beside the studio. The lawn is terminated by a crescent-shaped bed of rose phlox that bloom continuously through the summer and over which we look to our little lake beyond, with our neighbors' gardens reaching down to the water. To inclose us more securely on the south is a grand English oak just east of the studio.

To furnish the room is a simple matter. The carpet is the green lawn and we use a large, bright Navajo for a scatter rug. There is a comfortable couch swing, a table made of native cedar, a wicker steamer chair, an old high backed rocker, two more gayly colored lawn chairs. Beneath the farthest cherry tree is a tray stand in Chinese red. Also at the base of this tree stands a Mexican olja that is always filled with lovely flowers, at first with delphinium and peonies and later with tall stems of lilies and digitalis. Here we spend as many of the summer hours as possible, for summers on Puget Sound are short but perfect and here breakfast, lunch and dinner are served for at least three months of the year.

Our garden is not large, but if you would see our surprise spots, it is necessary to walk about, for from the lawn the lower garden is not visible. Our property originally had a gradual slope to the lake, but with spade and wheelbarrow it has been transformed into the level area and then a drop of about eight feet to the next level, though the planting of shrubbery gives it the appearance of a high bank. Just beyond the phlox bed are the lily pools, shaded by small trees, where our treasured water lilies grow. The pools are crossed by a cedar bridge to a wooded spot. This part of the garden will always hold happy memories for us, for it is here that we have made to feel at home the flowers and plants that we have brought back from trips about our State. Except for the birches, the trees are native too.

The path descends sharply and leads around the foot of the bank where rocky ledges make pockets of soil for numerous rock plants whose mass of tiny blossoms make patches of color against the granite rock. In the center of the rockery is another pool, a half circle; into which water drips from a pointed rock. From the cracks between the rocks maidenhair fern grows and the rocks are softened by alpine thyme. This path joins the east path and another surprise spot is in view. The path extends for about 300 feet to the lake and I have always thought of it as the Path of Glory, for on either side to the width of 10 feet are herbaceous borders that flower from earliest spring to late fall. At the lower end of the acre is a privet hedge which conceals from view the lagoon for water lilies, that comes from the lake and returns making a small island that is reached by a rustic bridge. Rank shrubs of the willow family border the island and several large trees grow for shade. Across the lagoon is the little brown boat and bath house. It is pleasant to sit on the bulkhead to watch the swallows skim out across the water and to see the patches of white and pink water lilies near the shore.

Some of the hobbies that I have read about in the letters to us garden lovers I intend to make mine, and I shall be watching for further suggestions. (Mrs.) J. L. P.

New Annuals

Among some of the newer annuals worth trying is Calandrinia grandiflora, whose bright rose flowers with yellow stamens in the center, resemble the wild rose.

The annual lupine deserves a place in every border. It may be had in white, blue, pink and yellow. There are also several rather new godetias that are delightful in any garden. Schamini is a lovely godetia of the double variety with large flowers of satiny rose. Grandiflora lilacima is a double lilac variety. Scarlet Queen has dazzling red flowers.

Two attractive newer scabiosas are Peach Blossom, a soft pink, and Shasta, a very large pure white. These are distinct from the older varieties of scabiosas. The annual anchusa has clear blue flowers in profusion and they are fine for cutting. There is a beautiful new zinnia called Exquisite, a large bi-color of light rose with a deep rose center. Golden Dawn is a zinnia sensation in the yellow-orange range. The Lilliput type of zinnia, which has become very popular since the button varieties of flowers have become fashionable, may be had in salmon rose, crimson and scarlet.

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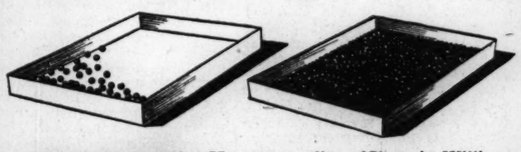
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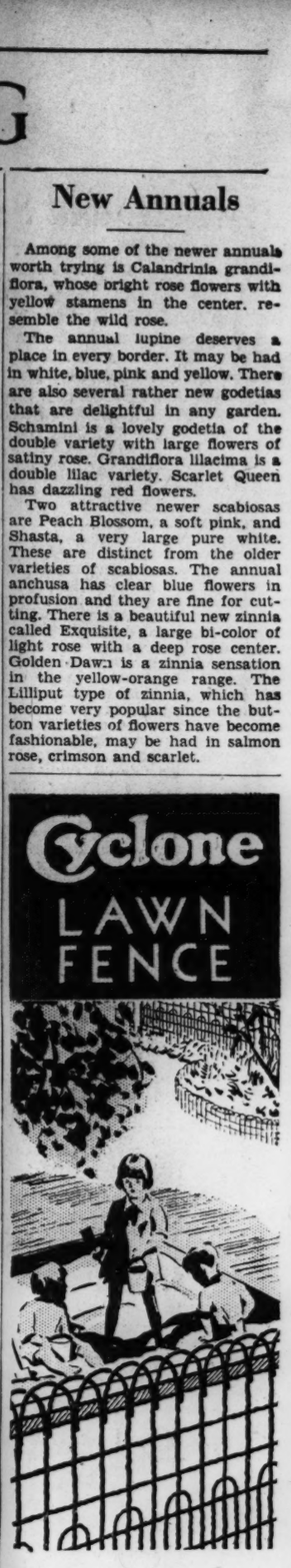
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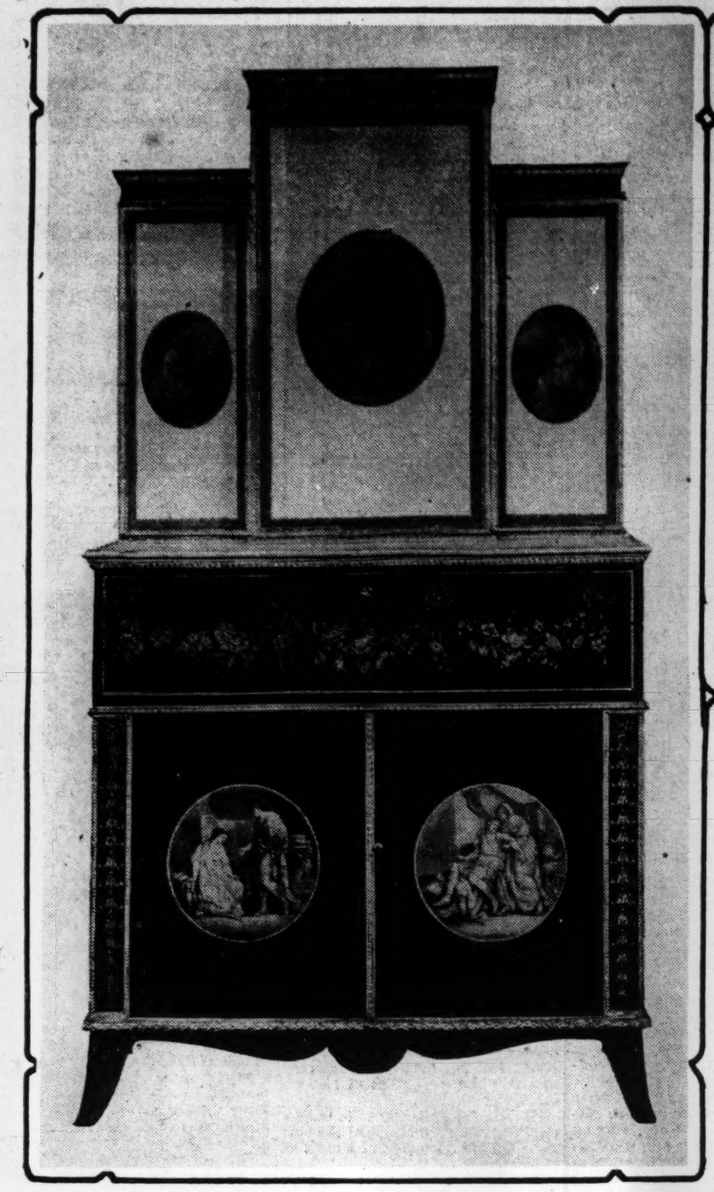
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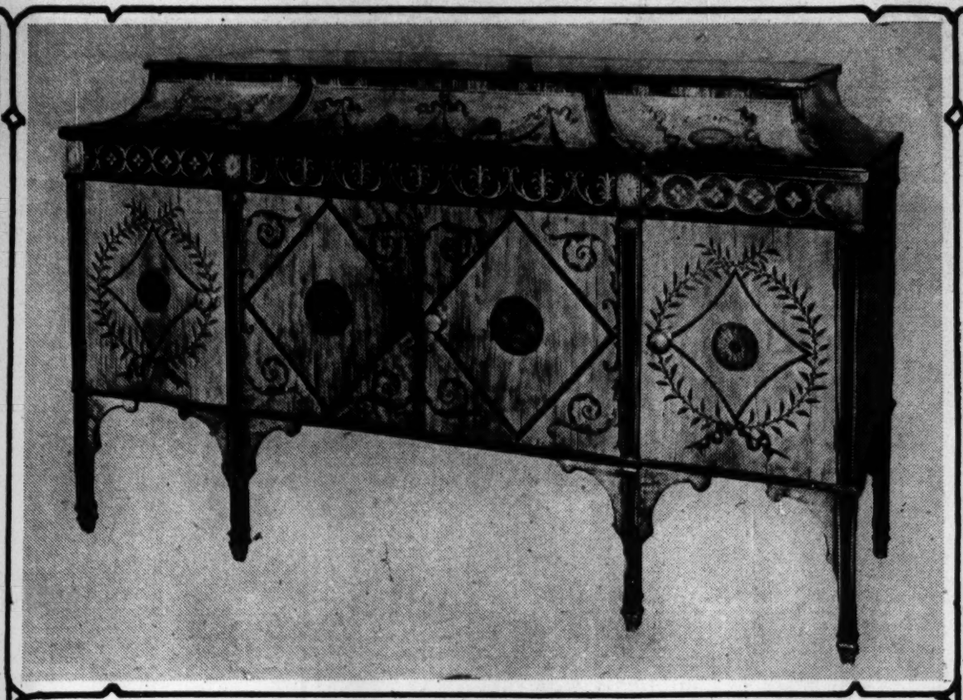
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ENGLISH HOMES OF THE MORE ELEGANT SORT, BUILT ABOUT 1770, WERE LIKELY TO BE FURNISHED IN THE SO-CALLED CLASSIC MANNER, IN HARMONY WITH THE ARCHITECTURE

The Designs of Chippendale, at the Height of Their Popularity About 1760, Had So Far Declined in 1772 That He Was Then Making Adam's Style of Furniture for the Houses Which Robert Adam Planned.

RICHLY inlaid satinwood furniture such as the commode shown above is not usually associated with the name of Chippendale, but it is true that much of a similar sort was made in his shop during the later years of the business. It was not from his own designs, but from those of Robert Adam, who in numerous cases planned the furniture as well as the great houses in which it was placed. This was in the 1770's, when the firm of Chippendale were still the foremost cabinetmakers of London and the Brothers Adam were the leading English architects.

In some homes there still are kept the original furniture and the invoices that describe each item in detail and state its cost. Some of the pieces are very like this commode—which is the English term for a container of clothing having drawers, or, as in this case, small closets also. The lift-up top opens to a shallow chestlike compartment. The center pair of doors inclose drawers, the ends being cupboards. The length is 4½ feet.

At the left is a very fine Adam bureau-cabinet, such as Americans might speak of as a scrutoire with bookcase-top, but more likely as a secretary-desk. This also dates about 1770, which reminds us that it was 20 years later that the names of Heppelwhite and Sheraton came to public notice as authors of designs inspired by such works of Adam as are shown here.

The top part of this cabinet opens as three cupboards, the doors being decorated with classical subjects painted in grays on a cream ground. The lower portion is done in a similar manner on a black ground, framed in richly gilt ormulu moldings. The flowered front pulls down to serve as a writing desk. A remarkable feature of the construction is the facing of sheet copper which covers all the outer surfaces and serves as the base for the paint and enamel.

At the right is similar cabinet which is veneered with satinwood and has panels with oval green medallions on which emblematic figures are painted in gray—or grisaille, to use the artist's term. These ovals, the two round mirrors and the festoons of flowers painted on the cornice and drawer, make altogether a rich ornamentation for the already beautiful satinwood surface.



The Pastime of Print Selection

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the most pleasing ways for using pictures in the home is to select those which reflect in some manner the personal taste of the inmates. This does not mean crowding the wall space with photographs of the family members at different ages, engaged in one sort of play or another. That often seems like an exhibition of vanity and is almost never pleasing. By personal taste we mean the following of some objective which has led into numerous by-paths, each of which has its own feature of slightly different attraction.

Partiality to the work of a certain prominent musician may lead one to select a portrait of him done in a steel engraving. Later, a more desirable one, the work of a skilled mezzotint engraver, might be discovered and preferred as a better likeness. Then, a print of the composer's home might be found, or an etching of the same person as a child may be secured. So one might pursue the subject by adding prints by different methods which would include associates of the central character and allied topics that happened to appeal to the particular taste of the collector. Meantime, his discrimination develops and it may be that some earlier acquisitions are discarded or exchanged for things which are liked better.

Several Ways of Working

The different processes of this hand engraving will undoubtedly excite one's curiosity before many purchases have been made. The methods which were in use before the present photo-mechanical means were introduced are easily understood through a little reading or through explanation by someone who is already well informed. Engraving on wood, on copper, and on steel are done in as many different ways, with results which allow each kind to be identified after a moderate amount of study. Mezzotints and etchings have their own peculiarities of production and of charm. All of these forms of reproducing drawings and paintings constitute a field that is rich in delight for the explorer, whether he be merely a casual observer of surface aspects or an eager delver for the most elusive lore.

Even though a person be at a distance from museums or public libraries, much can be learned about prints from moderate-priced books. Those who have access to the collections in a good shop or in the public institutions of larger cities will find it a simple matter to gain knowledge which may multiply their enjoyment of all sorts of prints, from a Currier and Ives lithograph to a Rembrandt etching.

When interest in the matter has progressed but a little way, it is found that discrimination begins to work, choosing this rather than that and liking best of all still another of a group. This judgment, which seems to work almost instantly and quite intuitively, offers one of the alluring adventures of appreciation of prints. It is not consistent, because it is progressive and we find that things which pleased us a few years ago are looked on now with indifference. In the meantime we have become more and more sensitive to fine qualities of engraving and printing which we had not noticed at all before.

Select Your Subject, as You Like

The buying of prints is likely to be most satisfactory when one starts in a natural way, which is usually that of subject interest. That is, allowing one's selections to be guided by the subject rather than the aesthetic or technical qualities of the print. Starting in this unaffected manner, a person will steadily pick up bits of useful data here and there, in reading or in talking with print dealers and collectors. It makes little difference where one begins. If he keeps alert and sympathetic any field of engraving will be found to have paths that lead to every section of that art.

Perhaps a personal experience may fairly illustrate the point. Summers spent in central New Hampshire revealed the fact that a series of steel engravings, published in England in 1839, contained several views of the lakes, villages and mountains in the vicinity. After a year or two of search these prints, which were originally published in book form, were all acquired at very moderate cost.

In hunting for these, it was found that artist's proofs before lettering were available, these being on India paper and with the plate in its finest condition. They were also rounded up after some months of occasional inquiry, and incidentally, more was learned about the methods of the engraver and the printer. Then a dealer remarked that the original sketches, made in America by Bartlett about 1837, were sometimes available. He had two or three in his files, but the subjects were not included in our particular group. So we still have those sketches to locate, with the print dealer's opinion that London is probably the most promising source to search.

How One Person Progressed

This mountain country town offered another tangent in print hunting when we learned that it carried the name of a certain Earl, prominent in English public service in the early 1700's. An engraving of this man seemed certain to exist, and inquiries showed that there were more than one, the finest being a mezzotint by Valentine Green. This was not found for three years and then only at a prohibitive price.

In the meantime, an out-of-the-way New York shop yielded a small German steel engraving of our Earl and a jolly little contemporary caricature of this former First Lord of Admiralty, done in his later years. While the Green mezzotint was priced too high, another was found which was a copy of Sir Thomas Lawrence's full-length portrait.

So one or two farmhouse walls have little by little been supplied with groups of engravings which are quite in keeping with its simple character, are largely contemporary with early days of the place and relate in an interesting way to the surrounding countryside.

One learns a good deal in doing a simple thing like this and without much expenditure. After all, the broadening of one's interest, the added familiarity with engravers' methods, improved judgment, with a sharpened appreciation of all sorts of prints, make up a total that is of far more importance than the things which were bought and paid for.

'Cleaning' Gains Favor

British collectors of old furniture have acquired a liking for "stripping" or cleaning pieces that have at some time in the past been coated with paint or else treated in such a manner as to conceal the original color and grain of the wood. This stripping, pickling or cleaning applies particularly to old pine furniture. It is said to have been prompted by a discovery, made while reconditioning old Adam houses in London — that paneled pine walls were materially improved when carefully stripped of their successive coats of paint.

Much furniture was painted in late Georgian and Victorian days in accordance with the fashion of the time. The Victorians, again, had a weakness for "improving" pieces by removing the original patina and then applying French polish.

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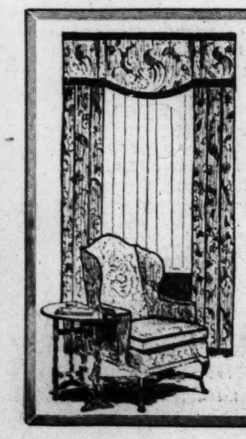
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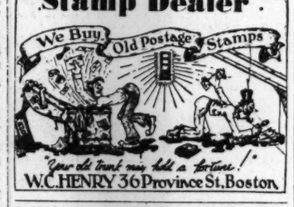
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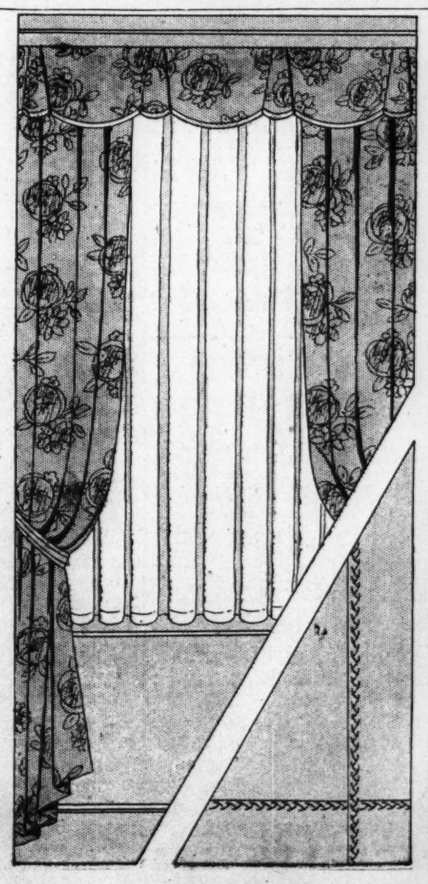
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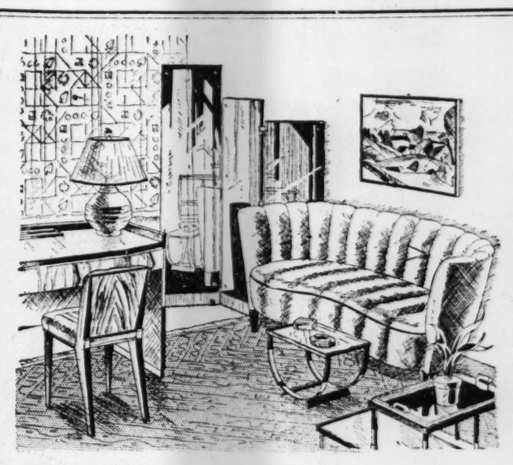
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Rodier's ethereal fabrics are ideal for summer curtains—with their silk designs woven on cotton voile in white or blue. Printed voiles from the Wiener Werkstatte are cool yet colorful—there's one in cherry, gray and white, another in chartreuse, leaf-brown and white, a third in gradations of blue from aquamarine to larkspur.

While gay cotton prints are very practical as well as jolly! One is especially amusing with narrow stripes of red, lemon turquoise, white and gray!

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EDUCATIONAL

School Men and Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, March

SCHOOL superintendents and other educational officers need to know more about finance and to have more business responsibility placed upon them if the public is to get value from the school tax dollar.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Henry C. Morrison, professor of education at the University of Chicago, in the latest study of the business end of public education. The problem is far from an academic one, he declares, observing that current news from nearly every state in the Union describes conditions in numerous school districts which would mean bankruptcy if found in private business. Many school districts are in chronic financial difficulty due chiefly to mismanagement, he adds. The prime cause of the situation, as he sees it, is ignorance of the fundamentals of school finance on the part of those in charge of schools.

The board of education has made a mistake in warning the school people off money matters, Professor Morrison argues in "The Management of School Money," published this month by the University of Chicago Press. "It has thereby systematically instructed them in financial irresponsibility.

A Financial Officer

"The only possible escape is to make every principal and every director of an accessory enterprise a financial officer as well as an instructional officer. Thus and thus only can we relate financial management to instructional purpose and begin to generate financial and instructional responsibility."

Professor Morrison deplores the practice in many school districts of warning the school board to keep its hands off "educational matters," and cautioning the school people, headed by the superintendent, to keep out of "business matters." "As if the two could possibly be divorced," comments the author.

The main thesis of his volume, Professor Morrison explains, is largely "that sound management of the school money not only implies sound financiering, but that sound financiering itself implies a competent understanding of the underlying economics of public instruction plus a competent apprehension of the principles of instruction itself."

Budget making, if at all scientific, should begin a long time before the document goes to the board of education, the author contends. It should "grow out of an analysis which is intimately concerned with the defensible instructional purpose of each unit of the school system."

Short-sighted methods of finance have brought many school districts into difficulties. Accumulated debt service is eating up school funds in many places. "When many different bond issues have accumulated, the retiring of bonds becomes a problem which recurs every year, or two or three years, so that in the end debt service is a very large fraction of the total annual expenditure for schools. Twenty-five per cent is not uncommon, and it may easily be more than 50 per cent. . . . Further a policy of continuously bonding capital investment during a period in which enrollment, especially high-school enrollment, is moving up toward the saturation point is very likely to mean that the more bonds are issued the more there must be. Is it any wonder that many local school systems are in chronic financial difficulty?"

Need Not Exceed Revenue

These financial troubles are not necessary. "No school district in the land," continues Professor Morrison. "need in the long run ever exceed its revenue and thus enter upon the road which almost unerringly leads to a choice between the equivalent of bankruptcy and the destruction of its tax base. It can balance its budget. But to do so requires restraint in the formulation of plans of expenditure."

Although the volume appears at first to be a plea for retrenchment, the author makes it clear that he advocates retrenchment only in order that the schools may get more value from the money allotted them. He thinks they ought to spend more for competent managerial and administrative service. The office of the superintendent of schools is one requiring a training equal to that given in the best law and engineering schools, plus executive experience equal to that of the leading business men of the community, insists Professor Morrison. One reason why men of such qualifications are few in the school system is that funds are not sufficiently well managed to pay for such ability. Consolidation of school districts, he hints, might be one way toward enabling schools to afford abler executives.

This volume includes chapters of instruction on the making of school budgets, including samples of cost sheets and other useful material. The author ventures to offer advice on that most puzzling of problems, how to retrench when every expense item seems justified. First, the superintendent may find upon analysis that certain activities are charged on the school budget which logically belong elsewhere. Playgrounds as laboratories of physical education and conduct may be rightly placed there, but when they are used for public entertainment he maintains they ought to be included in the city's budget for parks. Charity work in schools is often necessary and desirable, but the costs belong to the budget of the department of charities and collections of the city and not to the school budget, he argues. Regular medical inspection of school children he classes as a public health measure, and he would place the cost on the public health budget.

What Shall Be Sacrificed?

If, after the superintendent has worked on his budget until he is convinced it is sound, he still finds it does not balance with receipts, what shall he sacrifice? Professor Morrison offers some rules of his own:

"In trimming the budget, the first of the accessory enterprises to go should be those which represent adult instruction in its various forms; and second those which represent instruction for young people who are already competing with adults in industry. . . . It is a far better school system which consists of an adequately supported and efficient elementary school and nothing else than one which consists of several or many enterprises which are so inadequately supported that efficiency is impossible. . . . Moreover, the practice of faithfully and intelligently balancing the budget at this its initial stage is just what is best calculated to produce a school policy in which budgets do not require to be trimmed."

Professor Morrison makes it clear that he does not indorse retrenchment for the sake of limiting educational services. "School systems can be supported in a financial sense provided they earn their own living," he writes. "And that is only another way of saying that they can be supported indefinitely provided they liquidate their own economic costs. If they achieve that end, it makes very little difference how much they cost in money."

He illustrates this point. Suppose for 25 years elementary economics were taught as thoroughly as physics and chemistry are now taught. Such education would, he assumes, make it increasingly hard for economic quacks and demagogues to get elected to Congress, to state legislatures or to public office of any kind. Such an achievement might in itself easily liquidate the greater part of our operating costs in the economic values produced.

D. D. K.



Two larger views, The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World Photos
Four smaller ones, courtesy of the Austrian Ministry of Education to The Christian Science Monitor

WORK THAT IS PRAISED BY VISITORS FROM OTHER LANDS

The Schools of Austria Are Notably Strong in Their Handicrafts Departments.

By means of this kind of teaching, the schools of Vienna definitely undertake not only to develop an appreciation of the manual arts but to discourage intellectual snobbery. With them manual training is a required subject, but it is divided up into so many kinds that the pupils have wide choice. The upper left picture shows a boy doing turner's work. The upper right is a corner in a carpenter's shop. The others are a few samples of the many varieties of handwork.

Junior College Opportunity

By MARY L. MAROT

President, Marot Junior College, Thompson, Conn.

THE Junior College is a name the connotation of which seems to imply an educational unit young and insecure. This movement nevertheless is of great educational value since it promises opportunity for independent work in the college field.

It is probable that never since the introduction of college education has there been greater need for a weighing of the reasons for the existence of colleges. At the beginning there was no question about their purpose. They were founded by men and women of high educational and religious ideals for the purpose of conserving knowledge, of training young people, and of passing on this knowledge to the future. Young people offered this opportunity for training were to be the leaders of their generations. Students, therefore, accepted this training with a serious and lofty spirit. So long as the cultured and spiritually minded ruled our literature, our arts and education, the country accomplished a noble and unique task. Great names are everywhere written on the pages of our history, not alone in literature but in politics as well.

With the introduction of wealth, the increasing numbers of colleges and of enrollments, and the lowering of social standards in the country, the question of the meaning of training and conduct in college has become dimmed. We have also to contend with an unreasoning liberation of the mind from law and the setting up of individual and capricious standards in opposition to universal and social standards. There is, therefore, preëminently at this time a place for small, easily unified groups intent upon realizing universal truths as they are applied to education.

In Marot Junior College there is emerging more and more clearly a single purpose to create a condition of integrity in conduct and in all social relations broadly based on the intelligent realization of ageless standards and on the ability to judge values founded on an intimate knowledge of recurring fundamental wisdom. This purpose leads to a sincere investigation of the learning of the past, to a critical appreciation of the arts, and to profound respect for the effort that lies behind our growth. This wisdom must be accepted and learned in order that a standard may be acquired for judging the present. It follows, therefore, that much of the controversial life of the present must be laid aside in order to secure a stability of outlook and to arrive at standards valuable in judging truth.

Culture is the absorption by each generation of the hard-earned wisdom of the past plus the gain of each oncoming generation. All great literature and history which conveys this culture has a deep spiritual significance. The utimate center, therefore, of all learning must ever be of a spiritual nature founded on the understanding of spiritual facts as they are revealed in the history of man and in the working of the laws of the universe. There is, therefore, a spiritual aspect to our living that recognizes God as the center of our being and as the unifying and inspiring guide of our actions.

Besides being based on fundamentals of health, social happiness and spiritual insight, we assume that the human mind is designed for rational action and that our actions will, therefore, fall into a logical pattern. The expectation is that groups thus trained will go forth into a social life, prepared in the content of their education and in their standards of judgment to live happily, righteously and with authority.

This is our single purpose. For this we are willing to lay aside indulgence and to secure the enduring sources of happiness and wisdom. Stress is laid not on self-seeking but on righteousness, on intelligent service, on sound knowledge and clear thinking.

The type of education outlined above will meet with some remonstrance on the basis that it is remote from the common interest as it is expressed in the hurry and confusion of our business and social life in the cities. This would not be a disadvantage since throughout history advance has been made by an aristocracy of intellect and spirit. It is, however, not true that this does so isolate, since those members of our group who have most clearly discerned its essential purpose and have most fully thrown themselves into its realization are those most highly endowed with beauty, intelligence and social power.

The college student in his search for truth has immense treasures open to him. In this search he must not fail. If our colleges form permanent and pure centers of culture and send out individuals ready to denounce the cheap, the vulgar, the self-indulgent and the specious, and to encourage a culture founded on ideas that have endured the test of the ages, if their critical judgment is sure and their effort righteous, we may hope to build a better world.

Has Big Family But Goes to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

A FAMILY of ten has not kept Mrs. Wheeler from attending night school classes, which have been held at the high school for the last few months.

An instructor called upon the members of the class to write a sketch of themselves. The sketches were many and varied but that of Mrs. Wheeler proved most interesting of them all.

"I have five children attending school but I have eleven with all but one of them at home. I might also add that I have a grandchild. The children's ages range from eight months to twenty-five years.

"When we first came to Oregon, we settled on the Siuslaw River. It was an isolated district with but two or three families. The transportation facilities are very poor and one has to have his own boat to get across the river. The children and myself were often left alone. One winter we had a rather exciting experience. The night was cold and there was snow on the ground, we were greatly disturbed by a loud noise on the front porch. Our investigations with the lantern did not reveal anything, but the next morning we discovered deer tracks on the porch.

"Why did I take up night school work? Well, when the children brought home the slips telling about it I thought it sounded interesting. I had to quit when I was a junior in high school. Algebra, which I take one night, was always easy for me and I thought I could help the children with theirs. English, which is the second subject, I think everyone needs don't you? I enjoy it immensely now, but how I used to dislike it before. Three of my children are also going to the classes. When they cease I do not know what we will do with our evenings."

Mrs. Wheeler laughed when asked how she found time to go to classes and take care of a family. Before her was a big pile of stockings which she darned while she talked.

"Coöperation is the main thing," she said, "when one has a large family. Each one of them has his duty to do and we get along fine. Why, goodness, all of my boys know how to cook and even make bread, No, it is not hard to find time for recreation at all."

A College Distinctly Chinese

By DAVID C. H. LU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hankow, China

WUHAN UNIVERSITY, situated in the heart of China's greatest inland commercial center—Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang—the only university established in the birthplace of the Chinese revolution, not only has weathered and witnessed the rise and fall of governments, but has rapidly developed during the troublous 20 years of the Republic.

"Wuhan" is the collective name of these three cities from which the university takes its name. This institution does not rank in the 1000-student university group in China, neither is it known to the people abroad so well as those colleges at Canton, Shanghai and Peiping. However, it has the distinction of being the highest educational institution of Wuhan's 1,500,000 people.

Although the tri-cities were the first inland cities in China to be opened to foreign trade (1858), it is the last Chinese metropolis to start a university. This is because Wuhan has been the center of political disturbances, headquarters for rebel governments and in 1927 the "communistic whirlpool" of China. It was also at one time the capital of China for several months.

A little more than 10 years ago, Wuhan University was still known as a normal school. It was one of four centers in China where old scholars went to take their literary examinations. In 1921 this normal school was changed into Wuhan University. When the Nationalists reached Hankow in 1927 after their successful anti-northern expedition from Canton, the name was changed to "Caungshan University" in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "father of the Chinese Republic." Another civil war broke out and the university was suspended for several months. The new Ministry of Education of the Nanking Government, which was established shortly afterward, changed all the public schools into preparatory schools here and, together with the technical colleges in the tri-cities, merged them into one institution—Wuhan University.

One of Fir t to Admit Women

Wuhan University is one of the few Chinese universities that has not taken on a western amosphere The campus, occupying an area of 3 0 mou, three miles out of the city limits of Wuchang, is situated on a level territory between two peaks of the Kechia Mountain and in front of an artificial lake. The atmosphere is distinctly Chinese. The exterior of the buildings is modeled after the old Chinese palaces and temples, while the interior is equipped with all modern facilities, such as heat, light and water. The quiet atmosphere of this mountain campus has often given it a name as the "poet's university."

This is a co-educational institution, having a student body of some 700 students, not including the preparatory schools. It is one of the first schools in central China to admit women students. There is an atmosphere of frugality, for the students dress, eat and live very simply. The aim of the school is to enable more students to get a college education. The average student needs only $250 Mex. (about $50 United States) each academic year for tuition, room, board and books. The location of the campus is so far away from Hankow that students find it too expensive to go there for week-ends. Furthermore, Wuchang has no cabarets, dance halls, theaters, and amusement places. Few students wear foreign clothes and the conventional blue gowns are in evidence on the campus.

Chinese Studies Predominant

The university is divided into four colleges; the arts, sciences, law and mechanics. Although western sciences and literature have been included in the courses, Chinese studies are still predominant. There is an excellent department of Chinese.

Plans are being made to expand the university to accommodate 2000 students in the near future. There are a few new dormitories being built, while the administration building completion. Behind the main campus lies the "faculty's village," where rows of small houses are built by the university and rented to the faculty and administrative officers.

From this campus one can have a bird's-eye view of the tri-cities. One can see the many smoke stacks of the Hanyehping iron and steel factories and Tayeh cotton mills. Through the low hanging mist which hovers over these cities most of the time, one sees a silver streak, which is the Yangtse River.

Mexican Studies of P. T. A. Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

"MEXICAN educators have appreciated the fact that cooperation of parent and teacher is not only desirable but necessary," said Mrs. Amelia Velasquez De Rios of Mexico City. Mrs. De Rios was appointed by the Secretary of Public Education of Mexico to study the organization and functions of the Parent-Teachers' Association in California, and is visiting organizations in San Francisco.

"Every little pueblo in Mexico has its P. T. A.," said Mrs. De Rios. "In Mexico City there are several units and although, as yet, not united in a national organization, much is being done toward the welfare of the children."

Mrs. De Rios is one of the founders of the National School of Maestros Sociedad Padres y Maestros (Normal School Parent-Teachers Association) of Mexico City.

"My investigations of how the Parent-Teachers Association of San Francisco contributes to the solution of social problems confronting the teacher has filled me with profound admiration.

"Not only do you provide for the undernourished, poorly clad child, but you have encouraged the establishing of schools to educate the abnormal. Especially am I interested in the school for correcting criminal tendencies before the law takes a hand and sends the wrongdoer to a reformatory. So often, it starts with destructive mischief rather than delinquency. Then you find a way to interest the lazy child and your part-time schools for the child who is obliged to work enables him to complete his education. These are the phases which have impressed me in the public school system of San Francisco."

Mrs. De Rios' scheduled stay of two weeks has been extended to two months, so complete has been the information she found in San Francisco. Her studies have included the management and financing of school cafeterias as well as how home visitors and teachers work.

Mutual Confidence As Teaching Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

Seeking a basis of mutual confidence and trust between teacher and pupil, the Rev. J. T. Lawton, headmaster of St. Andrew's School, East Kew (Melbourne) has achieved much in the applicaton of modern ideas of education.

He believes that only with understanding and sympathy can the true individual development of a child be secured.

Mr. Lawton was a chaplain in Australia and England during and after the war, and it was his study of modern systems of education in England which led to the incorporation of many new ideas in the work at St. Andrew's School.

Under his régime, children have been given a definite part in the management of the school, through their class committees.

As an example of this, Mr. Lawton told of a new teacher who had rebuked a sensitive pupil with unnecessary harshness. A deputation from the class interviewed the headmaster, and made a protest. The boys were asked whether they could not arrange the matter themselves. If not, they should take it to the prefects. Then, still failing a settlement, the headmaster should again be approached, and if he felt that the protest was justified the teacher would be dismissed.

This rather startled the boys, but the headmaster's methods were vindicated a week later when the deputation returned and told him that the teacher was a good teacher but just a little old-fashioned, and that they had probably annoyed him. Now that they understood him, it would be all right.

Mr. Lawton insists that if children are treated as responsible beings, and given rational standards of conduct; if they are helped and not merely corrected, education becomes an entirely different affair. "Punishment cures nothing," he declares.

Guidance Manual To Proper Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

A PUPILS' guidance manual, undertaking to help students choose proper careers, find interesting hobbies, and understand the rules of conduct has recently been issued by the Dallas public school board under authority of the board of directors.

Beside giving consideration to the choice of a career, it contains record forms for keeping a pupil's qualifications clearly listed, a list of universities for boys and girls, with their admission requirements, tuition and something about their curricula. It also has sections on ethical guidance, including religion, honesty, industry and obedience.

The vocational guidance section, after outlining "why go to school?" gives figures on Dallas manufacturing and commercial institutions, and states that half of its workers are on their pay rolls.

The classification of occupations explains the nature of the work, its advantages and disadvantages, its opportunities for growth and promotion, its length of hours, and its affect on character and citizenship. The training and qualifications needed are mostly education, technical knowledge, manipulative skill and physical qualities. Pay, seasonal demand, organization, entrance age, time required to learn, adequate or inadequate supply of workers, demand for workers, source of labor supply, workers' deficiences, place in the world, all come under close scrutiny.

A discussion group of questions is:

What occupation interests you most?
What do you know about it?
How much education or training is required for it?
How do you start?
What about promotion or advancement?
Is it favorable for development of character and good citizenship?
What of your opportunities and ultimate place in life?

Thorough training is urged, with logical reasons.

The social guidance section includes table manners, deportment in public, in the library, café, on the streets and in the schoolroom. In the latter, the pamphlet calls attention to the respect due the teacher, and comments that a teacher's desk as well as its contents, is private, and a pupil oversteps the bounds of good breeding by handling or taking anything without permission. The same also applies to desks and lockers of other pupils.

Sections are devoted to safety, fire prevention, thrift, dress, effects of tobacco, respect for the flag, health, preventive medicine and avocations, including reading, leisure time and hobbies.

In the last classification, the pamphlet states that a pupil may choose his hobby from the following groups: Trees, birds, flowers, astronomy, pictures, the workshop, sports, music, collector, dramatic work, and social service work. A few of the questions to determine a hobby are: "Can you name a tree from its bark and leaves?" "How many kinds of birds can you identify?" "What are the habits of each?" "Do you know a legend about flowers?"

The pamphlet is the work of the Dallas public school system from the articles and editing which were done by the students and high school supervisors to the printing, which was done in the system's print shop.

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THE HOME FORUM

Friends of a Day

SOCIALLY speaking, and from the point of view of every individual, the inhabitants of this earth are divided in two parts: the people one knows, and the people one does not know. One at least of these groups may be subdivided still further, for the people one knows are either friends or acquaintances, according to the degree of one's intimacy with them. But whether intimates or not, the members of this group stand out distinctly from the vast and indiscriminate background of those one does not know; and the line of division between them is sharply drawn.

We speak to the people we know; those we do not know we pass without a nod. An inconsiderable minority of the world's population is in possession of our names, our addresses, our telephone numbers, and may make use of this information to see us, or speak to us, or write to us, whenever they wish. The others may, and some of them do, pass our doors every day; but unless they have goods to sell, it never occurs to them to stop and knock. As the sea and sky are divided by the sharp line of the horizon, so the two great elements of our social world stand equally apart from each other. The crowd that jostles us on the busy street, that pours from suburban trains into the city's terminal, that crushes into subways, cars, and buses, represents the one element, as the friend who comes to dinner represents the other.

* * *

But it is only the human vision which draws a horizon line between the sky and the sea. Actually, as any physicist will tell you, no such line exists. The water of lakes and oceans merges into the atmosphere so gradually that it is impossible to set any point of exact division between them. And the matter of friendship, on closer inspection, presents a similar phenomenon; for, between the selected few one knows and the heterogeneous many one does not know, there lies a peculiar group who are neither friends, nor acquaintances, nor yet wholly strangers. You meet them unconventionally, you remain in their company for a moment, an hour, or a day. Subsequently they go their way, and you go yours; but when you think of them, as now and again you do, they shine in your memory like lights in a dark and sparsely settled community. You cannot say you "know" them, or even that you are "acquainted." Indeed, if you were to meet again, you probably would not recognize each other; but your brief contact was so agreeable as to make you regret the improbability of its recurrence.

The peculiar pleasure of these encounters lies in the fact that they pique the curiosity and challenge the imagination. A hundred unanswered questions cluster about each of them, the more provocative because in every case the answer is in the realm not of chimera, but of fact, and of fact that will never be known. Often the memory drifts back to me, evoked by what influence I cannot say, of a child on a Hudson River boat, and of the confidences we exchanged in thrilling undertones as we rested our elbows on the rail and watched the river lights come out one by one through the late dusk of the summer evening. Two visiting French battleships lay at anchor in the river. I pointed them out to this companion and communicated all I knew on the subject of French battleships. This information, being sympathetically received, was but the prelude to communications of a more intimate nature. I can feel again the rapture of laying hitherto untold secrets before a receptive listener, of sharing a recent stupendous discovery with one who proved to be as awed by it as I. The certainty that we should not see each other again invested our brief friendship with a peculiar dignity. We must have recognized, even then, that the fine bloom of a first meeting would never be rubbed off by ruder contacts. We would never quarrel, or even disagree; my solemn revelations would be kept secret, for, in the absence of mutual playmates, there would be no provocation to "tell." What has become of this child, whether I am equally remembered, and other similar questions, all have their answers, but I shall never know.

* * *

Perhaps the fireman does not belong in this class, for it can hardly be said that we met; but I shall put him there, nevertheless, for my memory of him has all the vividness and pleasure which distinguish my recollection of the various members of this group. He did not, in fact, so much as notice me, but my notice of him more than made up for his indifference. To say that I had at that time a partiality for firemen would be grossly to understate the case; and when I found myself on the city street, separated for the moment from those who had me in perpetual charge, and plodding along directly behind this living representative of the most heroic of all occupations, what could I do but, in sincere and heartfelt admiration, imitate him as closely as I was able? He walked meditatively; his hands, holding a small, neatly tied white package, were clasped behind his back. In spite of the discrepancies of size and clothing, which should have been sufficient protection, I was loath to imitate his attitude exactly, for fear that passers-by would read the secret of my admiration. A large bag of bananas had been intrusted to me. It did not much resemble the neat package carried by my idol, but it would serve. I clasped it firmly in both hands and held it in front of me; and thus I trudged along, partaking, though over so humbly, of something of the stature of this hero, and utterly oblivious of the fact that my knees bumped the bag mercilessly at each step.

Was there ever so rude a descent from the heroic to the ridiculous? One moment I was walking on Olympus; the next, I was standing on a dirty city pavement, with a burst paper bag in my hand, and a quantity of bruised bananas at my feet. My blue-coated hero passed on out of sight, to remain forever unaware of the small drama played behind his back, of which he was the unconscious inspiration.

* * *

Monsieur le Professeur, I learned later, was a general favorite; but, as I did not know it at the time, my capitulation to his charm had all the spontaneity of a fresh discovery. After a series of lectures delivered by learned gentlemen who mumbled inarticulate sounds at me through a formidable barricade of whiskers, the clear, beautiful French of Monsieur le Professeur, who wore no beard, fell on my relieved ears with the familiarity of English. His subject was a prize-winning novel of the year, and the year was soon enough after the war for the matter of his talk to be fraught with tragic meaning for his Parisian audience. The majority of his listeners were unable to hide the fact that his words struck poignantly home, and among them was the young woman who sat next to me. She borrowed a pencil from me, and I remember her brief and smiling apology for the fact that she was not dry-eyed. After the lecture this young woman and I found ourselves walking along together and talking pleasantly, intimately, of Monsieur le Professeur and ourselves. At the Luxembourg Gardens we parted. I do not know her name, I never saw her again; but my memory of her, and of Monsieur le Professeur, is of the same fine quality as my memory of any friend.

* * *

Just the other day I found myself one of a large concert audience who, at the end of the program, crowded close to the stage to hear the encores. A girl in a red dress and I made a simultaneous dive for two adjacent seats. She secured one of them, and I the other; and we looked at each other and laughed. For less than ten minutes we kept our places; but in that interval we managed to exchange our enthusiasm for music in general and the concert we had just heard in particular. Such unimportant details as names and addresses and occupations we neglected to mention; and when, over the heads of the pushing crowd, we nodded a good-by, it was without the least expectation of meeting again.

As it happens, in this case we did meet again; but had we not done so, the girl of the concert would have added another to that large company who are neither friends in the intimate sense of the word nor acquaintances, but who have contributed a moment of peculiar sympathy, a memory of especial pleasure, to the total of my experience; and who, for that reason, whether they ever know it or not, will always remain genuinely my friends.

B. B. B.

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By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Ligurian Echoes, by Maxwell Armfield

A MIST-GRAY sky shadowed by clouds faintly tinted with mauve; a wide sea, gray also, but merging into the wonderful blue-green that is deeper than aquamarine, and in its mysterious shadings touches the tone of a peacock's breast. Against this background stands a vase, recalling the shape of an ancient Etruscan lamp; graceful in its classic outline, a shape the counterpart of which is found in many of the moldings of early Ligurian pottery. And, grouped within this circle of natural and classical beauty, flowers rich in tone, delicate in form, speaking of the warm sunshine and luxuriance of that Italian shore which was from early days the coast line of Roman Liguria.

Well has Mr. Maxwell Armfield named his picture "Ligurian Echoes," for, as we look at this flower study, a voice from the past does indeed come down to us from that noble race whose art began with road building and seems, as we remember its stately architecture, arches and houses, amphitheaters and aqueducts, to have in its enduring beauty no end.

The detail of this charming subject, as well as its studied simplicity and well-balanced color, leaves us nothing to wish for. The pure tints of the flowers against the royal ultramarine of the vessel which holds them is thought out with a real feeling for the harmonious completeness of the whole. Little starry flowers, white and pale lilac-blue, day lilies with their curving reflexed petals of yellow and clouded orange, oleanders, rose and orange among cool, gray-green foliage, how lovely they are! Here stands just such a vase as any noble lady of Roman Liguria might have set in her window, centuries ago, to look away from the gray sill to misty sky and gray-green sea. Here she might have placed her lamp-shaped vase, with its bronzy base and elegantly curved handle, then with deft fingers have gathered together the lovely fresh blossoms of her southern garden into a triumphant pyramid of beauty, the waving sprays of green bending and swaying in a soft ocean breeze.

And still the long, white Roman roads run down beside the sea, and up toward the mountains, as they ran of yore to those ancient cities of Dertona, Genoa, and Vada Sabatia, through that more extensive and far-reaching province of Liguria which was the Ninth Region of Augustus. Still the gray olive groves stand, the maize and wheat wave, and the dark leaves of orange and lemon trees; but sweeter still, and in greater abundance, we look for and find flowers. Growing in sheltered terraced gardens, sold in the gay markets, ablaze with a riot of gorgeous color in town and country alike. Flowers everywhere, along the sunny coast where once from Pisae's harbor, in the Gulf of Spezzia, sailed the Roman ships to war with Spain two hundred years before Christianity came to Italy. And it is with these memories that Mr. Armfield's beautiful flower group carries us back to those long past days when (it may be) there were loving hands, then as now, which set flowers in the windows to welcome home the returning ships after their long warfaring and voyaging; to bring a message of home, and rest, and peace.

Soldier in Rome

Yes, I remember the last night, it was so still;
There had been earthquakes and a great darkness,
But this night the stars were out and we were alone to watch.
They had sealed the tomb and rolled a great stone against it;
We were there alone, Marcus, Cornelius and I.
It was cold and we made a little fire of sticks;
Marcus and Cornelius warmed themselves, chatted and diced,
But I could not stay quiet; I walked all the time,
Round the fire, past the tomb and back again.
"Can't you be still?" they asked, and I said, "No,
Let me bide." And they left me to my will.
At last I settled apart; I could see the fire
Flash on their armor; I thought of the Jews,
Strange folk with their strange religion—
And this man stranger than all.
I wished I had seen him once, just once.
I was new to the city; I hadn't been at the hill; I'd seen
The crowds, but that was all; not him.
I thought I'd like to have seen him; he must have been
A man to have stood like that, defying them.
Even the Governor hadn't been able to do that,
He'd given in to the priests—afraid of Rome, of course.
Well, I'd like to have seen him once, and so I mused.
And I went thinking again, and this was strange,
All the sweet things that ever happened to me
Began to come to me: my father's love and kindness,
How he helped me as a boy; and my dear mother brooding over both;
My sisters and my brothers, I forgot our quarrels,
Forgot that some were gone, they seemed so near,
And I loved them, they me; my old wound
Got in the Egyptian wars stopped paining me,
And a strange mood came over me.
It was as if I waited for something.
Something I had always known but yet could half believe.
And then the dawn began to come;
No light yet, only a bird here and there
Through the woods started to pipe, and I could see
Jerusalem's Temple lights in the distance begin to go out
As if, after a long vigil, they were quiet there;
Then something happened, what I do not know;
I must have lost all consciousness of things,
But slowly I began to come back again;
The other two lay dazed as in a faint,
But I began to see; the light was coming now,
I saw the women; how the spices smelt!
They had dropped them on the path.
And then I saw him. No, I can't tell
You what he looked like. I saw him; that's all.
He turned and looked at me and I felt
As if I never had known what love was until then.
But when I looked again he was not there.
The women were hurrying out of the garden;
I saw the stone was rolled away; Cornelius woke
And stretched himself. "That was a long night.
Up, Marcus!" Then he saw the stone;
They stared at it, at me. "He's gone," I said.
That's all; I couldn't think of another word.
We stumbled to the town and they made us swear
We'd tell some lying tale; they sent us home soon after.
But I have never forgotten. He looked at me
And I know what love can be now.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Clouds at Night

(Norway)

The night was still, moonlit. The sky an arc of a peculiar green and dark blue. The moon was silvery bright, the planets shone clearly, and the stars twinkled and diffused a gentle light. The clouds! Could these bright, shiny vaporous things be clouds? They more resembled feathers or some ethereal stuff that shone with the soft radiance of pearls.

The streets lay quiet and the homes, surrounded by gardens, looked hospitable with lit windows, from which the light streamed out upon the snow a warm yellow, striking new tones and adding a touch of color to the bluish-white landscape. The trees stood stately and majestic, or graceful and light, some pointing straight up to the sky, others with gentle downward curves offering shelter to plants and bushes. Every trunk, branch and twig could be seen strongly etched in the bright moonlight. Minute by minute the clouds changed, dissolving and reforming; but their soft radiance remained the same, the glimmer of mother-of-pearl. Here was the glorious beauty of strong things, the gentle beauty of soft things, the kind beauty of friendliness.

Translating Nature to Music

One frosty night as I listened to the lap and gurgle of the sea racing by the gravel ridges, a faint clamour, like staghounds laid on to the line of a deer, sounded far up in the sky. The clamour changed to a trumpeting, they were coming down; the water shook in a net of stars, the night was filled with the rush of wings. A baying from stretched necks; a sudden uprising of frail cries from bank to bank, going far down into the distance; the harsh Krark! of an uneasy heron. The wild geese had flown down from the north.

For an hour, as I stamped on the foreshore to keep warm, I heard other birds joining them: mallards, heard half a mile away by the quick whistle of wings from which pinion-feathers were missing: green plover, soughing and calling forlornly, see-o-weet, see-o-weet; teal, with their small swift wings hurtling by; golden plover and dotterels speeding like flights of arrows.

Listening to the slur and trickle and bubble-link of their cries in the starlight, I wished I had power to reproduce in music the variant night cries. I am a musician lamely writing in prose. Interwoven and continued, the cries of the wild birds glorified the night. Debussy could have caught and rendered their music; Stravinsky could do it—no one, knowing the natural life, and hearing his original version of Nightingale, could doubt his power and his feeling.

Ah, but Delius is the genius of wild aspiration and longing. Listen to Brigg Fair (preferably on a gramophone in the darkness). . . . The composer would change into music the flare and flicker of Sirius; the dry hiss of wind in the rimed shore grasses; the tiny glitter as of black spiders' eyes, of the Pleiades; the blue lights of unseen ships lying off Bideford bar; the luminous smear of starlit mist over the Pebble Ridge; the myriad cries of the birds; the hollow roar of the breakers on the bar.—HENRY WILLIAMSON, in "The Village Book."

Pâques quotidiennes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES Scientistes Chrétiens célèbrent la signification mentale de Pâque, c'est-à-dire la résurrection, chaque fois qu'ils s'élèvent au-dessus des contrariétés; chaque fois qu'ils brisent par la compréhension spirituelle les liens de la crainte ou de la maladie; chaque fois que l'idée de l'existence immortelle et de son harmonie leur aide à refouler des chagrins accablants.

A la page 593 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy définit ainsi le mot "résurrection": "Spiritualisation de la pensée; une idée nouvelle et plus élevée de l'immortalité, ou existence spirituelle; croyance matérielle cédant à l'intelligence spirituelle." Considéré spirituellement, Pâque signifie un réveil, une ascension au-dessus des croyances matérielles inharmonieuses, la vision et la joie remplaçant l'ignorance et la tristesse. Sans ce renoncement volontaire aux croyances matérielles, le cœur ne peut connaître de véritables Pâques.

La résurrection du Christ Jésus témoigne de l'opération du divin Principe, qui doit élever tout le genre humain au-dessus du péché, de la maladie et de la mort, et révéler que le ciel est dès maintenant à notre portée. Une foi aveugle en la Divinité, ou dans des credos et des doctrines qui représentent Dieu et l'homme sous un faux jour, ne peut satisfaire ceux qui réfléchissent. Mais ce que tous désirent, c'est une foi bien fondée, conforme à la raison et démontrable, qui ne peut être séparée de la compréhension spirituelle. La vraie connaissance de Dieu et de l'homme triomphe du pessimisme, du doute, de l'athéisme et de leurs pernicieux effets mentaux, moraux et physiques.

Ceux qui élèvent l'étendard de la foi religieuse sont les bienfaiteurs de la terre. Paul mit Timothée en garde contre ceux "qui se sont détournés de la vérité, en disant que la résurrection est déjà arrivée et qui renversent ainsi la foi de quelques-uns." La Science Chrétienne ressuscite la pensée humaine qu'elle sépare des cendres de la matérialité; elle apporte la substance de la justice, de la santé, de la joie et de l'abondance, ces éléments constitutifs de l'être réel dont aucun penseur éclairé ne devrait être privé. La Science Chrétienne parle au genre humain de régénération, de la nouvelle naissance, de l'homme nouveau et de la joie nouvelle qui consiste à vivre spirituellement et à ressembler à Dieu.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 299): "Mes anges sont des pensées exaltées apparaissant au portail de quelque sépulcre, où la croyance humaine a enseveli ses espérances terrestres les plus chères." Les pensées élevées qui ont leur source en Dieu, unissent à la vie éternelle ceux qui les accueillent. Les pensées spirituelles sont des influences divines apportant l'harmonie et la domination même à ceux qui se trouvent dans les circonstances les plus difficiles.

A l'heure actuelle, bien des choses nous parlent d'espérance et non de scepticisme, de paix et non de conflit. Au lieu de s'opposer les uns aux autres, les hommes se rapprochent pour faire cause commune contre le mal. La lutte contre les difficultés humaines ne se poursuit plus dans l'ombre du mystère.

De nos jours, un penser plus élevé purifie graduellement l'atmosphère mentale du monde entier. On avance petit à petit sur la voie de l'unification et de la prospérité. Ces pas qui tendent à la paix universelle et à l'entente internationale sont approuvés par toute personne bien intentionnée qui compte non pas les échecs, mais les gains dans le domaine de la coopération et des progrès mutuels.

"Tôt ou tard, l'Amour divin oblige les mortels à se détourner des sépulcres béants du péché, et à ne plus y voir des réalités" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 292). Aujourd'hui, les sépulcres du penser matériel s'ouvrent tout grands pour laisser entrer la lumière de l'intelligence réelle, du penser véridique, de la bonté universelle, par la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, qui nous fait comprendre la base de la résurrection de Jésus-Christ. Le bien vient à nous dans la mesure où nous le recherchons; et le mal s'éloigne de nous lorsque nous cessons de fraterniser avec lui et demeurons sur les voies du penser spirituel. Sur ces voies de la vraie conscience, que nous pouvons toujours trouver en Dieu, dans l'Entendement divin, nous n'avons pas à affronter les obstacles du doute ou les pièges de la tentation. Nous y rencontrons des idées justes et des qualités célestes qui se traduisent par la santé, la prospérité, la pureté et la paix. Ce sont des Pâques joyeuses, c'est la résurrection et l'ascension quotidiennes que la Science Chrétienne offre à tout le genre humain, confirmant ainsi cette parole de Jésus-Christ: "Et moi, quand j'aurai été élevé de la terre, j'attirerai tous les hommes à moi."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Pipes

With the spring awaken other springs,
Those swallows' wings are shadowed by other wings
And another thrush behind that glad bird sings.

A multitude are the flowers, but multitudes
Blossom and waver and breathe from forgotten woods,
And in silent places an older silence broods.

With the spring long-buried springs in my heart awaken,
Time takes the years, but the springs he has not taken,
My thoughts with a boy's wild thoughts are mixed and shaken.

And here amid inland fields by the down's green shoulder
I remember an ancient sea and mountains older,
Older than all but time, skies sterner and colder.

When the swift spring night on the sea and the mountains fell,
In the hush of the solemn hills I remember well
The far pipes calling and the tale they had to tell.

Sad was the tale, ah! sad beyond all saying
The lament of the lonely pipes in the evening playing,
Lost in the glens, in the still, dark pines delaying.

And now with returning spring I remember all,
On southern fields those mountain shadows fall,
Those wandering pipes in the downland evening call.

—ROBIN FLOWER, in "Poems and Translations."

A Daily Easter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS celebrate Easter in its mental significance of resurrection every time they rise above disappointment; every time they break the bonds of fear or sickness through spiritual understanding; every time they roll away the weight of sorrow through grasping the idea of immortal existence and its harmony.

On page 593 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition of "resurrection": "Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." Spiritually considered, Easter signifies an awakening, a rising above discordant material beliefs, the gaining of vision and gladness in exchange for ignorance and sadness. Without this yielding up of material beliefs there can be no true Eastertide of the heart.

The resurrection of Christ Jesus indicates the operation of the divine Principle, which is destined to lift all mankind above sin, disease, and death and to reveal the availability of heaven here and now. Blind faith in Deity, or in creeds and doctrines which misrepresent God and man, are unsatisfying to thinking men and women. But well-reasoned, well-grounded, demonstrable faith is inseparable from spiritual understanding, and is desired by all. The true knowledge of God and man successfully combats pessimism, doubt, atheism, and their deleterious mental, moral, and physical effects.

Those who uphold the banner of religious faith are earth's beneficiaries. Paul warned Timothy against those "who concerning the truth have erred, saying that the resurrection is past already; and overthrow the faith of some." Christian Science resurrects human thought from the ashes of materiality and brings to it the substance of righteousness, health, joy, and sufficiency, which no enlightened thinker need be deprived of, for these are components of real being. Christian Science speaks to mankind of regeneration, of the new birth, of the new man, and of the new joy of spiritual living and Godlikeness.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 299), "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes." The exalted thoughts which originate in God link those who entertain them to life eternal. Spiritual thoughts are divine influences bringing harmony and dominion even in the midst of trying human vicissitudes.

Today there is much that speaks of hope in place of unbelief, and of peace in place of strife. Men and nations are getting together and are making common cause against evil, rather than against one another. The struggle with human difficulties is no longer being carried on in the dark.

In our day, more exalted thinking is gradually clearing the general mental atmosphere. Here a little, there a little, a point is won in the direction of unification and prosperity. These steps in the direction of universal peace and international understanding are looked upon with approval by every well-intentioned person who will count, not the failures, but the conceded gain in the cause of coöperation and mutual progress.

"Divine Love eventually causes mortals to turn away from the open sepulchres of sin, and look no more into them as realities" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 292). Today the sepulchres of material thinking have been thrown wide open to the light of real intelligence, truthful thinking, universal kindness, through the revelation of Christian Science, which makes clear the basis of the resurrection of Christ Jesus. Good comes our way as we court it; and evil moves out of our way as we cease fraternizing with it and abide in the highways of spiritual thinking. On these highways of true consciousness, to be found by all in God, divine Mind, we meet no snags of doubt or snares of temptation. We meet with right ideas and heavenly qualities which are expressed in health, in prosperity, in purity and peace. This is the joyous Easter, the daily resurrection and ascension which Christian Science is offering to all mankind in witness of Christ Jesus' statement, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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STOCK MARKET PRICES STILL ON TOBOGGAN

Selling Is Attributed to Various Unfavorable Influences

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The stock market weakened emphatically as trading was resumed for a two-hour week-end session today.

Selling was attributed to a number of factors, including continued uncertainty over taxation and balancing the national budget, the adverse report issued in Stockholm by the committee investigating the Kreuger affairs, and week-end business surveys stressing continued sluggishness of heavy industries.

Rather active liquidation swept through most groups, and a number of the rails, as well as some of the industrials, broke to new lows for the bear market. Selling slackened in the last hour, but recoveries from the low levels were largely limited to small fractions.

The closing tone was weak, and the two-hour turnover was around a million shares.

Although some of the February earnings statements that have just appeared were somewhat better than expected, rails were under considerable pressure. Santa Fe tumbled nearly 4 points to a new low since 1908. Reading traded for the first time since the dividend was halved, off about 4. New Haven preferred dropped 10 points to 40. Southern Pacific sold off more than 2 points, and Pennsylvania 1, to new bottom prices.

Telephone Weak Feature

American Telephone was under considerable pressure, presumably reflecting estimates of first-quarter earnings under $2 a share, or less than the dividend of $2.25. According to brokerage house rumors, some of the selling came from Canada.

Motors were under some pressure. Some quarters held to the theory that the defeat of the general manufacturers' sales tax might result in a special tax on automobiles. The oils, however, were well supported, on news of House approval of a special tariff of one cent on oil imports, and firming crude and gasoline prices.

On the whole, Wall Street was inclined to express disappointment over the defeat of the general manufacturers' sales tax, which did not come until after the close of the market on Thursday. In view of yesterday's market holiday, today was the market's first opportunity to respond to this news. Some bankers expressed the view that sharp increases in income taxes would result in investors dumping common stocks, and concentrating their holdings in tax-exempt municipal bonds.

News of the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of a loan of $12,800,000 to the Missouri Pacific, from which half of the $11,700,000 note maturity April 1 will be taken up, the remainder to be extended by the bankers three months, stilled any hangover rumors of serious disagreement over meeting this maturity, but was without notable market influence.

Foreign exchanges were marked by another upsurge in the pound sterling to $3.77½, up more than 7 cents to a new high for the year. This may have been partly due to the continued Easter holiday's in London, resulting in a thin market. Several of the domestic commodity markets remained closed today, including cotton.

Lower Bond Prices

The bond market was unable to recuperate over the Friday holiday, and lower prices were the rule in today's brief session.

Even the United States Government list, which has been running counter to the general tend during the last week or more, softened moderately. Losses, however, were for the most part small although the activity was more pronounced than on Thursday.

Considerable liquidation was present in the railroad department as well as in various utility and industrial groups, and especially in some of the bonds of foreign corporations.

Announcement from Stockholm that a moratorium would be asked for Kreuger & Toll, as a result of the extremely unsettled situation, brought a precipitate slump in loans of the Kreuger group. Kreuger & Toll 5s, both International Match 5s, fell to new low records for the year. The former dropped around 9 points at one time, while the latter were off abzout 6.

The railroads had little heart in the proceedings. Baltimore & Ohio issues, together with those of Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Chicago & Northwestern were particularly heavy.

There was a slightly better attitude toward the utilities, although the majority of them hung up minus signs. Steadiness was shown by American Telephone and Consolidated Gas loans. Shell Union Oil 5s were the weak spot of the industrials, sinking around 5 points for a new year's low. Goodyear 5s and United States Rubber 5s also gave ground.

German Government obligations eased after an early rally. French and Italians were firm, and some of the Chileans gained slightly.

UNITED AMERICAN BOSCH CORP.

The United American Bosch Corporation reports for the calendar year 1931 net loss after depreciation of $873,213 and final loss after additional reserves of $574,039 of $1,447,253. This compares with 1930 loss after charges of $365,635, made up of loss of $962,813 by American Bosch and $597,177 operating profit of the then newly merged Robert Bosch Magneto Company Inc. In 1929 the old American Bosch Magneto Corporation reported net profit after charges of $880,781, equal to $4.21 a share on the the outstanding 208,799 shares. Currently outstanding are 278,399 shares of no par value.

WEST TEXAS UTILITIES COMPANY

CHICAGO, March 26—West Texas Utilities Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, reports net income of $833,690 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., equivalent to $10.70 a share on 77,860 shares of no-par $6 preferred stock, compared with $1,533,506, or $13.01 a share on 117,860 preferred shares, in 1930. All the common stock is owned by American Public Service Company.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Consols for money today were: De Beers and Rand Mines, holiday. Money was 1½ per cent and discount rates—short bills 2@3½ and three month bills 2¼@3½ per cent.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	1932 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.26	Last Mar.24
			—A—					
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	1800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
30⅜	24	2	Adams Mills	400	27	27	27	27
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
16½	12⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
62½	46	4½¶	Air Reduction	4100	55	52¾	53	55⅝
16⅝	11⅛	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2400	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼
4	2⅜	..	Albany PW Pap	200	3	3	3	..
3⅛	1¼	..	Allegheny Corp	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅛
87½	62½	6¶	Allied Chem	11100	76	73½	74¾	77
117½	108	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	1200	10½	10¼	10¼	..
10	7	..	Amal Leather pf	100	7	7	7	..
18½	12½	..	Am Bank Note	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
73⅞	54⅛	5¶	Am Can	25100	64¼	62½	62¾	64⅞
39⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	20	26	26	26	28
10½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	4100	9⅞	9⅜	9½	10
9¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	700	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
33	15¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	15	15	15	16
38½	17¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	400	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	17
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅝
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10½	10½	10½	11
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	700	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
8½	5	..	Am International	1100	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6½
4	2	..	Am La Fr pf	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	6	6	..
6⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	2100	13¼	12⅝	12½	13½
58	45⅞	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	45¼	45¼	45¼	46
59¾	35¾	5	Am P&L pf A	400	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	36
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	3100	6¼	6	6	6⅛
4½	½	..	Am Republic	100	1	1	1	..
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅞
29¼	21⅝	3	Am Safety Razor	100	23¾	23¼	23¾	..
18⅝	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	12½	11½	11½	12½
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	37	34	34	..
85	55	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	57	57	57	57
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
39¼	21⅛	3	Am Sugar Ref	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
137⅞	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	19100	114¾	111⅛	111⅛	115⅞
70	30	..	Am Type F pf	3000	27	25⅛	25⅛	..
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼
38⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	23½	22	22⅛	23⅞
22⅜	19⅞	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	23	23	23	23
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	10400	8⅛	7⅝	8	8⅛
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	15	14¾	14¾	16
12	9½	1	Archer Daniels	500	10	10	10	..
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1⅝	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
14¼	6¾	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11⅛	11	11	11¾
7½	5	.40	Art Metal Const	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2⅝	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1400	71⅛	69	69⅝	73¼
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	79	79	79	79
41½	25¼	4	Atl Gulf & WI	400	24	23	23	25
22⅛	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	11¾	11¼	11⅛	11½
79½	71¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
151¾	83¾	4§	Auburn Auto	7400	85¼	81⅝	82	85¾
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
			—B—					
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6⅛	6	6	6
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	19	19	19	19
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	14⅝	14	14	14¾
41½	27	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20¼
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	50	85	85	85	85
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	1900	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¾
43½	34⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	100	34	34	34	34¼
98	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	93	93	93	..
4¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	3½	3½	3½	..
18¾	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	400	10½	9¾	10	10½
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	1400	19⅞	19½	19½	20⅛
24⅜	15⅛	.60	Bethlehem Steel	8400	18	16⅞	17¼	18½
74	68	7	Beth Steel pf	400	50½	49½	49½	50¼
61	60	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	60	60	60	..
22¼	13½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13½	13½	13½	13½
43⅛	34¾	3¶	Borden	4500	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	38½
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	2100	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
71⅜	4	..	Boston & Maine	200	10	10	10	..
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	9	8⅞	9	9
50¼	30⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	200	46½	45⅜	46	45⅞
10	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	83	82¼	82¼	..
3	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	1¼	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
78	70	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	70	70	70	..
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	10¼	10	10	10
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
7⅝	2¾	..	Bullard	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
3½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10¾
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
65	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	61	61	61	..
4⅝	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	4	4	4	4⅛
19	10	..	Byers	100	14⅛	13¼	13¼	15
			—C—					
11⅛	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	..
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	1700	12⅜	12	12⅛	12¼
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3100	14½	14	14¼	14¼
6⅛	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
43⅞	26¼	..	Case Thresh	11100	33⅝	32⅛	32⅞	34¼
21	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	1000	59¾	56	56	56
15	10¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	2500	10	9⅝	9⅝	10½
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	50	3⅜	2	3⅜	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	10	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeak Corp	400	13½	13½	13½	14
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	6100	19½	18½	19	19⅝
2	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2	2	2	2
4⅜	3	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3	3	3	..
15½	9⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	10	9½	9½	10¼
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N'western	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	15	15	15	16
6¾	3¾	..	Ch Pneu Tool	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
17⅞	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7½
14½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	12¾	12½	12½	..
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
7½	3	..	Childs Company	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	4700	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
68	63	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	63	63	63	..
2⅛	⅝	..	City Stores	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¾	8	..	Clark Equipment	200	8	8	8	8
31½	26	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	26⅛	26	26	26⅞
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	900	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
14	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	310	14	12	14	11
10	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	30	10	10	10	5
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	6500	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	400	75	75	75	..
7⅛	7	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	7	7	7	7⅛
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	3800	33	30⅝	31⅛	33½
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	800	9¼	9	9	9⅛
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	66	66	66	64
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	2700	21⅛	19½	19½	21⅛
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	90	92	92	92	..
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	70⅛	70	70	70
10¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	8	7¾	7⅞	8
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwlth & So	2600	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
68½	59	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	62½	61½	62½	62½
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9½	9¼	9¼	..
5⅞	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	8700	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝	62
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	94
⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	¼	¼	¼	..
7	4⅜	..	Cont Baking A	700	5	4¾	4¾	..
47¾	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	42¼	41	41	42½
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2600	35⅜	35	35⅜	35⅜
25¼	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼
7	5⅞	..	Cont Oil	3600	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	300	½	½	½	..
47¾	37	3	Corn Products	1900	43	41½	42	43
129½	125	7	Corn Prod pf	20	126	126	126	..
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
49⅞	35¾	7	Crucible Steel pf	3000	37	36⅞	37	..
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1¼	1	1	..
35⅛	20	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34	34	34	34¼
86	35	7	Curtiss Pub 1pf	100	77	77	77	..
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1½
3⅜	1¾	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
			—D—					
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15¼	8½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	400	72½	71½	71½	73
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	900	18¼	18	18	18
122	99	8	Detroit Edison	700	102⅞	99	99	104
24¼	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
12½	8	2	Dresser B	100	8	8	8	8¼
59¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	22600	47¾	46¼	46½	48
			—E—					
87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	75½	74	74¼	75⅝
119½	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	110	110	110	..
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	800	6	6	6	6⅛
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	500	½	½	½	..
32¾	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	25⅜	24⅛	24⅜	25⅝
100¼	95	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	97	95	97	..
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅜	9¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4900	11⅛	10¼	10½	11⅛
64	41½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	42	41¾	42	42½
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	25	25	25	25⅝
57	46	5½	Enginrs PS5½pf nw	100	55	55	55	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
5¼	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
			—F—					
64	53	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
25	21	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	22	22	22	..
10⅜	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	700	6⅛	6	6	6¼
24¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe-F In	500	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
15⅜	12	1	Firestone T & R	500	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
54½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	52	52	52	..
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	200	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	38⅞
10	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe	200	7¾	7½	7½	..
12	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18½	18½	18½	..
4½	2½	..	Foundation	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1400	18⅛	17¾	17¾	18¼
			—G—					
17⅛	11	1	Gamewell	30	11½	11	11	11
35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	2100	31	30½	30⅝	31¾
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	200	11½	11¼	11¼	..
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	600	16½	16¼	16¼	..
115¾	97	8	Gen Baking pf	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
16½	11⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	2000	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
26½	17¾	1	Gen Electric	23100	19	18⅜	18⅜	19⅜
40½	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1600	37¼	36⅝	36¾	37½
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
24¾	11½	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	15	15	15	13¾
24⅝	16½	2	Gen Motors	63200	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	16⅞
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	600	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22¾
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	200	1	1	1	..
16½	12¼	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
14⅝	9	..	Gen Refractories	100	9	9	9	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6800	19⅝	18⅝	19	19¾
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	65	65	65	66
6½	5¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	5⅞	5½	5⅞	6
19⅝	16	1.10	Gold Dust	2800	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅞
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18¾	12⅞	1	Goodyear	1500	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16¼
61	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	50¼	49½	49½	51
4⅝	2½	..	Graham Paige	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
3	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9¾	6⅝	..	Grand Union	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
35¼	23¼	3	Grand Un pf	200	30⅛	30	30	30¼
30¼	25⅛	1	Grant (WT)	200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27⅝
25	15¼	2	Great Nor pf	2400	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	16½
13¼	11	2	Great Nor Ore	300	11½	11	11	..
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	900	4½	4½	4½	4½
1¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	2600	1	1	1	1
			—H—					
11⅛	9	1.20	Hall Printing	500	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
10	1¼	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
95	90	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90	90	90	90
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	200	77⅛	77	77⅛	78
83	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78½	78½	78½	79
11⅞	10	1	Holland Furnce	200	10	10	10	10
130¼	110	7.80¶	Homestake M	200	123	122½	122½	123
24⅝	16⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	20½	19½	20½	20⅜
11⅞	3⅛	..	Houston Oil new	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
57⅛	53	4.20	Household Fin pf	700	53	53	53	53
30⅜	22	3½	Hudson & Man	100	22⅛	22	22	23¼
11¾	5⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	6	6	6	6
5⅝	2	..	Hupp Motors	1400	3	3	3	3
			—I—					
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	2100	13¼	12½	12¾	13⅝
1⅜	⅜	..	Indian Motor	200	1	1	1	1
38⅝	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	2400	31½	29⅞	29⅞	31¾
39½	27⅛	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	31	30⅝	30⅝	31⅝
24	17¾	1	Inland Steel	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	19
8	4½	.50	Insuranshare Del	100	7	7	7	..
14⅝	5⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	1100	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
⅞	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	100	¾	¾	¾	..
117	90⅜	6¶	Int Business M	700	101	100	100	103¼
18¾	11⅝	2	Int Cement	1200	12½	11⅝	12	2⅝
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	800	1	1	1	1
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	300	12⅛	12	12	12½
29¾	20½	1.80	Int Harvester	2600	21	20⅝	21	21¼
108	95	7	Int Harvester pf	100	99	99	99	99
11⅝	8¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	600	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
24½	3⅝	4	Int Match pf	7800	5½	3⅝	4	5¾
9¼	7⅛	..	Int Nickel	8200	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
86	79	7	Int Nickel pf	100	86	86	86	..
11	7	..	Int Pap⅝Pow pf	200	7⅛	7	7	..
8¾	4¼	..	Int Print Ink	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
23½	19	2	Int Salt	100	19	19	19	19¼
44⅝	36¼	3	Int Shoe	200	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	36⅝
24⅞	15	..	Int Silver	200	20½	20½	20½	..
65	50	4	Int Silver pf	20	50	50	50	50
12¼	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	10800	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
			—J—					
25½	15⅛	..	Johns Manville	2800	17½	16½	16⅞	17½
99¾	85	7	Johns Man pf	20	87	85	87	87⅝
84	65½	7	Jones & Laugh pf	10	66	66	66	65½
			—K—					
1	½	..	Karstadt (R)	200	½	½	½	..
9¼	5	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	6¼	6	6	..
2⅞	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	2100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
22⅞	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	200	17½	17½	17½	17
4¼	2¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
10⅜	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	1600	8⅛	8	8	8¼
13	7¼	..	Kennecott Cop	6800	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞
13⅞	10	..	Kinney pf	10	12	12	12	..
19	14¼	1.60	Kresge	2800	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅝
37	30	1	Kress Co	200	34¼	34	34¼	34
9⅛	¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	114600	1	¾	¾	1⅛
18⅞	12¾	1	Kroger Groc & B	6200	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	15¾
			—L—					
75	63¼	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	70	64	63¼	63¼	64¼
18	10	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
46⅝	36	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40⅜
8	5½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
22	14½	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	17½	17½	17½	18¼
34	23¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	3100	28	27½	27½	28¼
4⅜	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
36⅜	29⅞	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	32½	32½	32½	33½
23⅜	19⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	300	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20½
32⅜	20½	4	Louisville ⅞ N	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅛
1⅝	1	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—M—					
16⅞	14⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
62¼	43	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	47½	46¾	46¾	48¼
18⅛	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	800	15¼	15	15	..
60½	37	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	38	37⅛	37⅜	38½
3	2¼	..	Mandel Bros	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20¾	7	..	Man Elv mg	1500	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	17¼
12¼	9½	.80	Marine Mid	1100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
2⅜	1	..	Market St Ry pf	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11½	9½	1	Marlin-Rockwell	300	10	9½	10	10
13½	6⅜	..	Marshall Field	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
20⅞	13¼	2	Mathieson Alkali	500	16½	15⅜	15⅜	16½
100⅛	100⅛	7	Mathieson Alk pf	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
20	16	1.80	May Dept Stores	100	16	16	16	16¼
8¼	5⅜	3	Maytag pf ww	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
35¼	34	6	Maytag 1pf	100	34	34	34	34
6½	5⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
4¼	2⅞	..	Miami Cop	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
10	5	3	Midland Steel	100	5	5	5	5
7¾	4⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
21⅞	11¾	..	Mo K&T pf	400	14½	13¼	13¼	15
11	5¾	..	Mo Pacific	600	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
26	12	..	Mo Pacific pf	2100	14⅝	14	14½	14⅞
30¾	20¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25
11¼	6⅞	..	Montgom Ward	79	9	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
⅜	¼	..	Mother Lode	800	¼	¼	¼	..
6½	4	..	Motor Wheel	400	4	4	4	4⅛
13⅜	7¾	..	Mullins Mfg	200	9	9	9	9¾
27	19	..	Mullins pf	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
9⅞	5⅜	..	Murray Body	1400	8⅞	8½	8½	9
			—N—					
19⅛	14⅛	2	Nash Motors	4100	15	14⅜	14⅝	15
7½	5⅛	..	Nat Air Trans	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5	1	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
46⅞	37⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3900	39⅞	38¾	38⅞	40½
14⅜	7¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	1700	11	10¾	10¾	11⅛
31⅜	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	9100	27½	26½	26¾	27⅝
92	85	5	Nat Lead	100	85	85	85	..
125	113	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	121	121	121	123
16⅜	12¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅞
23½	19½	1	Nat Steel	1700	19⅞	19½	19¾	20¼
9¼	6	..	Nat Supply	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
34	22	..	Nat Supply pf	20	27⅛	27	27	..
17⅜	11	..	Nat Surety	500	12	11	11	12
10	6¾	.60	Nat Tea	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
6⅝	3⅞	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
36⅝	24½	..	NY Central	12100	27½	26¼	26¾	28
9½	4	..	NY Chi & StL	100	6½	6½	6½	6
15⅜	6½	..	NY C & StL pf	200	6½	6½	6½	7½
7¼	6⅛	..	NY Dock	100	6½	6½	6½	..
125	105	6	NY & Harlem	90	106	106	106	106
2	1⅜	..	NY Investors	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31⅝	17⅝	..	NY NH & H	4900	21¼	19¾	20	21⅞
78¾	40	7	NY NH & H pf	400	44	40	40	50
8¾	6⅛	..	NY Ont & W	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½
6¼	4	..	NY Shipping	100	3½	3½	3½	4
98	90	6	NY Steam 6%	20	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
17⅞	12⅜	2	Noranda M	600	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
135	110¾	10	Norfolk & West	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	112
78	67½	4	Norfolk & W pf	110	78	76	78	76
40	29	10a	North American	17100	32⅞	31⅜	31½	33½
47¾	41	3	North Amer pf	100	44½	44½	44½	..
4¼	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
86½	80	6	No Am Edison pf	100	80	80	80	80¼
23¼	14⅝	3	Northern Pacific	2900	15⅜	14⅜	14½	15⅝
28	25	3	Northwestern Tel	30	26⅞	25⅛	26⅞	..
1¾	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
			—O—					
7⅜	5	..	Ohio Oil	7100	7¼	7	7⅛	7
22¼	16⅛	2	Otis Elevator	700	18½	17½	17½	17⅞
4⅜	3	..	Otis Steel	600	3	3	3	..
14	9	..	Otis Steel ppf	20	9	9	9	9
27	20	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	23	22⅞	22⅞	23½
			—P—					
37	32⅛	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	34¼	33½	34	34
41¾	36½	3	Pacific Lighting	400	39¼	38½	39¼	..
14¾	93⅛	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	110	95	95	95	95¾
5¼	3½	..	Packard Motor	2700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
8	3¾	..	Panhandle pf	20	5	5	5	5
11½	6½	..	Paramount Pub	21700	7⅛	6⅝	7	7½
9	6⅛	..	Patino Mines	400	6½	6½	6½	..
32¾	23	1	Penick & Ford	300	25¾	25½	25½	26¼
6	3¾	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	6	6	6	..
34½	26¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	1400	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
23⅜	15½	2	Pennsylvania RR	8700	16	15½	15⅞	16½
121	85	8	Peoples GasLt&C	900	88	85	87¼	89
17¼	6	..	Pere Marq pf	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
19	8½	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
8½	5⅜	..	Phelps Dodge	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
41	35⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	200	39	39	39	40
5½	3	..	Phila & Reading	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
6½	4	..	Phillips Pet	2700	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
22½	19¼	2	Pillsbury Flour	800	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¾
40	29¾	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	30	30	30	..
4⅜	3	..	Poor & Co B	100	3	3	3	..
7⅛	4½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	1700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
9¾	6⅛	..	Prairie Pipe Line	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
42¾	29⅝	2.40	Procter & Gam	7100	31½	29⅝	30¼	32¾
60	48¼	3.40	Public Service	2700	54½	53	53¼	54¾
87	78	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	81	81	81	..
25	15⅝	3	Pullman	1700	18½	17½	18	19
⅜	⅛	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5⅛	3⅞	..	Pure Oil	600	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	30	58	56	58	..
15⅞	10⅜	2	Purity Bakeries	3100	11⅞	10⅞	11	12⅛
			—R—					
10⅝	5¼	..	Radio Corp Amer	8100	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
18⅞	9⅞	..	Radio pf B	2200	10¾	10	10	12
7	2¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	800	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛
42	23½	2	Reading	100	23½	23½	23½	..
5⅛	2¼	..	Real Silk Hosiery	600	3⅞	3½	3⅞	4
4	3	..	Reis & Co pf	100	3⅛	3	3	3¼
3⅜	2	..	Remington Rand	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
3⅜	2	.40	Reo Motors	1200	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
6½	4¼	..	Republic I & S	700	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
15⅜	8½	..	Repub I&S pg	200	12	11⅝	11⅝	12½
10	7⅞	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
¾	½	..	Richfield Oil	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
2½	2	..	Rio Grande Oil	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8	6	..	Ritter Dental M	100	6	6	6	..
23	13⅜	..	Royal Dutch	1000	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
			—S—					
59¼	39	5	Safeway Stores	1000	52	50⅞	51⅛	52⅝
84	72	6	Safeway S 6%	10	83	83	83	..
94	76⅛	7	Safeway S 7%	20	89⅞	89	89⅞	89
6⅝	3	..	StL & SF	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
9¾	4⅛	..	StL & SF pf	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
11½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	7	7	7	..
42	36	1.40§	Scott Paper	10	40	40	40	..
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9⅞	6¾	..	Seaboard Oil	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
37⅜	27¼	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2500	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	30¼
5⅜	4	..	Servel Inc	400	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛
12¾	7½	1	Shattuck (FG)	400	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
4⅛	2¾	..	Shell Union Oil	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
31	19	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	24	24	24	24⅞
¾	¼	..	Shubert Theatre	100	¼	¼	¼	..
10½	7	..	Simmons	100	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
6	4⅜	..	Simms Petroleum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
7⅛	4¼	..	Sinclair	1000	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
91	79	8	Sinclair pf	100	94½	94½	94½	94
4½	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	4	4	4	4
14	7⅛	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	10	10	10	10
1	¼	..	Snider Packing	100	¼	¼	¼	..
10¾	8¾	1	Socony Vacuum	1000	9½	9	9¼	9⅝
32¾	29¼	2	So Calif Edison	500	31	30⅞	31	31¼
37⅝	22¼	4	Southern Pacific	1200	22¼	20½	20¾	22⅞
8⅜	6⅜	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	..
13	7½	..	Southern Ry	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
20½	16	..	Southern Ry pf	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
6⅜	6	..	Spicer Mfg	100	6	6	6	..
14	11¾	1.20	Stand Brands	700	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
34¼	25½	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1500	27	25¾	25¾	27½
41¼	31¾	4	Stand G&E pf	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½
61½	52	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	54½	54	54	..
⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	100	½	⅜	⅜	½
27¼	22½	2	Stand Oil Calif	2500	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	25¼
91½	84¾	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
31½	25⅜	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	2000	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28⅞
23½	20	..	Sterling cv pf	100	20⅝	20	20⅝	20⅝
6⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅛	9¼	1	Stone & Webster	300	12	11½	11½	..
13¼	9	1.20	Studebaker	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
7½	4¼	..	Superior Steel	100	5	5	5	..
2	1	..	Symington A	100	1	1	1	..
			—T—					
13¼	11¾	1.40	Telautograph	100	13	13	13	13¼
13⅞	10	1	Texas Corp	2200	12	11¼	11¼	11½
26¾	20½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	21¾	21½	21¾	22
2⅜	1⅞	..	Texas & Pac Coal	500	2	1⅞	2	2
6½	4½	..	Texas & P Land	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
4½	3⅝	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
85	75	7	The Fair pf	100	75	75	75	..
16½	13	1.05	Third Nat Inv	100	15	15	15	15¼
14½	13½	..	Thompson St pf	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
3½	2¼	..	Tide Water Asso	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23	16¾	2	Timken Roller	700	18¼	17⅝	17¾	18⅝
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	400	4	3⅞	4	4
4¼	2⅛	..	Tri Continental	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
56¾	42	6	Tri Cont pf	200	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
31½	26	2.50	Trico Products	300	27½	26⅝	26⅝	..
			—U—					
23½	14¼	2	Underwd El Fish	600	17½	16	16½	17⅝
10¼	7½	..	Union Bag & P	300	9½	9	9½	9½
36⅝	27¼	2	Union Carbide	2500	31	30⅛	30¼	31¼
13⅞	10¾	1.40	Union Oil Calif	1000	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
94½	65	10	Union Pacific	1800	73½	71½	72	74½
16⅞	9¾	..	United Air & Tr	2500	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	13¼
28½	20½	2	United Biscuit	500	25⅜	24¾	24¾	..
102½	90	7	United Bisc pf	30	101	101	101	101⅛
14	9⅛	..	United Carbon	100	12¾	12½	12¾	13½
10½	8	.40	United Corp	1200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8½
30½	20	3	United Fruit	900	23	22⅞	22⅛	23⅛
21¾	17¼	1.20	United Gas Im	1200	19¼	18⅞	19	19⅛
94	86¼	5	United Gas I pf	200	92½	92½	92½	92
11	8⅛	1	United Piece Dye	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
25¼	18¾	1.60	US Gypsum	300	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21¼
31⅛	21⅝	..	US Indus Alco	1000	26⅜	24¾	14¾	16¾
7½	4	..	US Leather A	500	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	..
65	55¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	64	64	64	..
15½	10½	2	US Pipe & Fdry	500	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
8½	5⅛	..	US Realty	400	8	7¾	7¾	8
5⅜	3½	..	US Rubber	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
11½	7¼	..	US Rubber 1 pf	100	8	8	8	..
19⅞	14⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	100	16	16	16	16½
39	36¼	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	38	38	38	..
52⅝	35½	2	US Steel	13500	40⅞	39¾	40¼	41⅝
113	94¼	7	US Steel pf	500	94	93¼	93¼	94¼
10⅝	4¼	..	Utilities P&LtA	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
			—V—					
18⅞	11½	..	Vanadium	2200	14⅜	13½	13½	14¼
4½	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	200	4	4	4	..
88⅞	83⅛	6	Va El & Pow pf	50	86	85⅛	85⅛	86
20⅞	19⅞	2	Vulcan Detin	40	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
			—W—					
6	1½	..	Wabash pf A	200	3	3	3	..
19	11¼	1.50	Waldorf System	500	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅞
2⅝	1¾	..	Ward Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4⅜	2	..	Warren Bros A	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
7	3⅞	..	Warren Bros	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15½	11	2	Wesson Oil	700	11⅛	10¼	10¼	11
76	61½	7	W Penn El 7%	50	72	72	72	73
110	98	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	109½	109	109	109½
16½	10½	..	Westn Dairy P A	500	12	10¾	12	11⅛
7¾	4⅞	..	Westn Maryland	100	5⅛	5	5	..
50	33	4	Westn Union	3000	38⅜	36½	36¾	38⅞
17¼	12	1	Westing Air Br	100	13	13	13	13⅜
35⅞	19⅞	2½	Westing Elec	4500	26⅜	25½	25¾	27⅛
72¾	61½	3½	Westing El pf	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	67½
12⅝	9	1.60	Westvaco Chlor	100	10½	10½	10½	..
3	1½	..	Willys-Overland	500	1½	1¼	1½	1½
45⅝	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	4500	41⅛	40⅜	40⅞	41½
23⅝	15½	..	Worthgton Pump	500	16⅝	16⅛	16½	..
57	45¾	4	Wrikley	100	48	48	48	48
			—Y—					
5	3⅛	..	Yellow Truck	100	3	3	3	3

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Chicago Activity On the Increase

THE economic clouds are beginning to break away in the Chicago area. Basic industries are showing signs of spring pickup, particularly packing, merchandising and construction. Government figures just made available show that the consumption of meat for 1931 exceeded 1930 by 163,000,000 pounds, and the higher level is continuing. In the retail business the outlook is for improvement, according to an analysis covering the retail and wholesale districts. Sears, Roebuck has announced a $4,000,000 expansion program for the coming month.

The huge World Fair project will shortly absorb the energies of a big army of workmen along the lake front fairway. A construction program calling for $8,000,000 has been approved by officials, and several thousand people will be required to staff the exhibits and concessions.

Employment for several thousand men is to be offered during the warm months resurfacing Chicago streets, following an appropriation of $2,000,000 for that purpose. There is a better demand for sheets in the steel industry due to greater refrigerating and roofing activity.

SALES VOLUME IN FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET DWINDLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 26—Moderate business was done the first half of this week in the local cloth market, but the last three days were dull, with the total sales considerably less than for any one of several recent weeks.

Owing to the scarcity of orders, one mill has just shut down for 10 days and another that was closed last week will continue idle next week.

The week's business was for the most part confined to sateens, voiles and plain marquisettes. Some little inquiry was received for the wide styles of printcloth goods and the 36-inch constructions.

Prices have held fairly firm despite the market's inactivity.

Today's quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 39-in., 40x32s, 2¾c; 31½-in., 56x32s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2c.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr.Ago
Call loans—Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@¾
Bar silver	29½c	29½c	29⅝c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@2¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	2@2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2½@2⅜	2½@2⅜	1⅝@1½
60 days	2½@2⅜	2½@2⅜	1⅝@1½
90 days	2½@2⅜	2½@2⅜	1⅝@1½
4 months	2⅝@2½	2⅝@2½	1¾@1⅝
5 months	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅞@1¾
6 months	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅞@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	1⅝%	1⅝%	2¼%
Short bills	2 @2⅛	2 @2⅛	2⅝
3 mos bills	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2¼	2⅛@2⅜
Bar gold	....	112s 2d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	....	17⅜d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3½
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	6
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.84
Berlin	6	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	7	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.75⅝	$3.70	$4.8665
Cables	3.75¾	3.70½	4.8665
Francs—franc	.0393½	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0518	.0518⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1415	.1415	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2075	.2045	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0170	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129½	.129
Holland—florin	.4045	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.2009	.1985	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0759	.0755	.193
Sweden—krona	.2030	.2005	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.1929	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178	.0178½	.1076
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2462½	*
Shaighai—tael	.3237½	.3237½	*
India—rupee	.2775	.2775	.3650
Japan—yen	.3275	.3275	.4984
Java—florin	.4010	.4010	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4300	.4300	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2812½	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8962½	.8943½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

GENERAL ASPHALT COMPANY

General Asphalt Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss after all charges, including depreciation, depletion, interest and loss on revaluation of foreign accounts due to depreciated currencies, of $20,064. This compares with net income in 1930 of $1,006,795, equivalent to $2.43 a share on 413,333 shares.

Union Pacific Railroad Has Unusual Diversity of Income

Obtains Millions From Investments—Net in 10 Years to 1930 Averages $15.86 a Share on Common —1931 Dividend Reported Earned

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 155 in the Series

When a selection of the foremost railroads of the country is made, Union Pacific is almost certain to be included among the first six by practically every well-informed student. In size, richness of territory covered, management, earning power and financial strength, it has appealed to investors for decades, and most of the large portfolios have included some of its securities in their holdings.

Beginning operation shortly after the close of the Civil War, Union Pacific Railroad Company has had in common with many of the other big transportation systems some unfortunate history, including a receivership in 1893. Following reorganization in 1897 and accession of control by E. H. Harriman, the road gradually emerged as one of the most important systems in the United States. Today it operates close to 10,000 miles of railways, chiefly in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada and California.

Acknowledged as probably the strongest carrier in financial resources, its stockholders have cause for thankfulness that the earning of the $10 dividend is not imperative to maintaining it. In the absence of the pamphlet report for last year it is necessary to rely on credible estimates based on operating reports and on published data regarding non-operating income. Reliable estimates for 1931 place net earnings on the common stock at about $10 a share. The regular quarterly $2.50 dividend was declared last month.

Other Stock Holdings

The company's main lines are from Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., westward. It connects with Southern Pacific at Ogden, Utah. The Union Pacific lines proper as of Dec. 31, 1930, comprise 3765 miles; Oregon Short Line Railroad has 2532 miles; Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Company operates 2337 miles and Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Company 1227 miles.

For years Union Pacific has received substantial income from holdings in other railroad companies. As of the first of last year, the company owned 62,670 shares of Baltimore & Ohio common and 18,059 shares of preferred; 44,206 shares of Chicago & North Western common, 247,500 shares of Illinois Central common and 69,750 shares of preferred and 267,152 shares of New York Central common. From these investments, the company received in 1930 a total of $4,937,813 and in 1931 an estimated total of $3,439,206. The 18,450 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific preferred owned have paid no dividends for years.

Unfavorable dividend action by these railroads will reduce Union Pacific's non-operating income for 1932 to approximately $500,000, based on continuation of preferred dividends by Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio. The loss from this source in 1931 was only 67 cents a share on Union Pacific common and in 1932 will represent a loss of $1.32 a share.

Union Pacific has three other important dividend sources of income in its part ownership of Pacific Fruit Express, in Railroad Securities Company, and in Union Pacific Coal Company. From the first it received in 1930 $5,127,801. This undoubtedly shrank in 1931. From the second, income was $677,476 in 1930 and $550,620 in 1931. From the coal company, there was received in 1930 $1,750,000, which income was probably duplicated in 1931, since at the close of 1930 it was very strong in cash.

Diversity of Income Sources

In addition to dividends received, Union Pacific receives large sums as interest on bonds, notes and equipment trust certificates held. In 1930 this amount totaled $6,042,382, and that figure was probably approximated in 1931. At the end of 1930, the road held $34,857,600 of United States Government bonds, of which $9,857,600 matured last year.

It is this diversity of income sources which lends such strength to Union Pacific. Even if the road in 1932 received no income from its railroad holdings or from Railroad Securities Company, yet interest on bonds and dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express and from Union Pacific Coal Company would provide net, after deducting preferred dividends, equal to between $3.50 and $4 a share on the common stock.

In the last 10 years to 1930 inclusive, Union Pacific has showed earnings on the common averaging $15.86 a share annually. The peak was reached in 1929, when net equaled $20.37 a share. This fell to $15.63 a common share in 1930, and to around $10 in 1931. The decline in operating revenues was almost continuous in the last two years.

With the increase in freight rates now in effect and the 10 per cent wage reductions, the road should be making more favorable comparisons with 1931. February, 1932, showed a gain over 1931 of about $170,000 in net revenues. The reduction in the wage bill is roughly $2,700,000 a year.

Stable Traffic Structure

The notable feature of Union Pacific is the stability of its traffic structure. The items furnishing the chief revenue have held their relative position in recent years. In the order of importance, they are classified in percentages of total freight revenues as follows:

	1930	1929	1928
Lumber	7.8	9.8	10.0
Bituminous coal	7.7	8.1	7.4
Wheat	8.1	6.7	7.4
Unclassed manufactures	4.3	4.7	4.0
Automobiles	2.6	4.6	5.0
Refined petroleum	5.5	4.4	4.0
Grapes	3.4	3.0	3.7
Potatoes	3.5	2.8	3.4
Apples	3.7	2.8	3.1
Sugar	2.6	2.5	2.5
Uncl fresh vegetables	3.0	2.4	2.3
Canned food	1.9	2.0	1.9

Revenue obtained from passenger traffic has fallen from 17.5 per cent of the total gross in 1920 to 15.8 per cent in 1923 and to 10.5 per cent in 1930.

The capital structure is well balanced. Total funded debt as of Dec. 31, 1930, was $359,884,870, of which the nearest large maturities are for about $52,000,000 in 1946. There are 995,431 shares of $4 preferred and 2,691,787 shares of common.

Dividends have been paid on the common since 1900 and at the rate of not less than 8 per cent since 1906. Current rate is $10 annually.

FURTHER DOWNTURN IN GRAIN VALUES

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—New downturns in grain values took place early today, influenced by Department of Agriculture reports of 1932 intended plantings of spring wheat and corn.

An increase of almost 7,000,000 acres was shown as compared with an abnormally small harvested acreage in 1931.

Starting ½-1 lower, wheat sagged further. Corn opened ⅜-½ off and continued to recede.

Opening prices were: Wheat—March, 50½c; May, 53¼@½c; July old 55@55¼c, new 54¾c; September old 57¼@½c, new 56¾c. Corn—May, 36c; July, 39c; September, 40½c. Oats—May, 23@23⅛c; July, 23½c.

DE BEERS DIAMOND MINES TO SHUT DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIMBERLEY, S. Af.—De Beers Consolidated Mines have announced that the company's diamond mines will close down on March 31. It is understood that other diamond-producing companies in South Africa plan to take similar action soon.

For a considerable time now De Beers have been working on a restricted basis, and since July last operations have been on a greatly reduced scale. No dividends have been paid this year, but the company had not at the close of 1931 dismissed any of the employees. Now that the mines are to be closed, and in view of the improbability of any early revival there will necessarily be considerable reductions in staff, although as many Europeans as possible will be retained on half pay.

DIVIDENDS

Briggs Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, the same as three months ago, payable April 25 to stock of record April 11.

Massachusetts Utilities Associates declared the regular preferred quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and 87½ cents on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 4.

Telautograph Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 5.

Burroughs Adding Maching Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable June 4 to stock of record May 3.

General Outdoor Advertising Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Premier Shares Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Aeolian Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

I. Magnin & Co. declared a dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.26	Last Mar.24
72	Am Found	.75	.75	.75	..
2579	Am T&T	115	110⅞	111½	115½
5	B&M pr pf	42½	42½	42½	..
10	Bos Prop	10	10	10	..
50	E G&Fuel	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
30	E G&F pf	58	58	58	59
16	E G&F pr pf	63	63	63	..
50	E Mass A	.95	.95	.95	.96
187	Edison Elec	182	177	177	184⅛
15	First Nat S	48½	48½	48½	..
60	Gen Capital	15	15	15	16
50	Gilchrist	3½	3½	3½	..
10	Hygrade	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
100	Mass Util	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
10	Mergenthal	40	40	40	39½
245	Nash	15	14½	14½	..
190	NE Tel	105	100	101	105½
25	Pac Mills	8½	8½	8½	..
310	Shawmut	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
125	Stone Web	12	11⅜	11⅜	..
363	Swift & Co	17½	17	17	17½
120	Torrington	31	30	31	..
25	Uni Found	1½	1¼	1½	1½
71	Unit Shoe	39	38½	38½	39¼
100	US&El Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
400	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	.35
150	War Bros	4⅛	3¾	3¾	3⅞
	BONDS				
$2000	Amoskeag 6s	58	58	58	..
1000	Chi Jct 4s	83	83	83	..
2000	E Mass 4½s	29½	29½	29½	29½
3000	E Mass 5s	30	30	30	30
1000	E Mass 6s	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛

ALLIS-CHALMERS EARNINGS

Consolidated statement of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company as of Dec. 31, 1931, shows current assets of $32,338,213 and current liabilities of $4,308,965, compared with $34,180,691 and $5,389,210, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1930. Cash and marketable securities at market value amounted to $5,966,928, compared with $4,961,751 at the end of 1930.

RALLY FOLLOWS SHARP DROP IN WHEAT PRICES

Short Covering Effective in Checking Decline—Corn Liquidated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—The declining tendency in wheat was halted late in the week due to heavy short covering and buying against weekly bids, while a recovery at Liverpool on Thursday also stimulated some buying, which was sufficient to cause a rather substantial rally.

Earlier in the week prices here, at Winnipeg, and at Liverpool had dropped back to the lowest levels since early last October. The selling causing these big declines was precipitated by Mr. George S. Milnor's trip to Europe and a statement from Secretary Hyde that an intensive campaign to sell Farm Board stocks of wheat would be inaugurated.

Mr. Milnor made a statement on arriving at Paris that he did not intend to sell wheat or try to sell but that his trip was in connection with the formation of plans to sell new crop wheat and that he was simply getting in touch with the agencies of the Farmers' National Corporation.

No Dumping Abroad

Other officials of the Farm Board gave out reassuring statements later to the effect that no dumping was contemplated but even so the confidence of buyers abroad was badly shaken.

Canadian exporters as well as those in the Southern Hemisphere countries will undoubtedly gauge their selling tactics by the efforts made to sell United States wheat. Canada now promises to have proportionately as big a carry-over this season as the United States, and the necessity for heavier selling is acute.

From present appearances the total North American surplus at the end of the crop year will be around 550,000,000 bushels. The Government's report on intention of farmers to plant this spring was bearish, indicating a total acreage of spring wheat of about 21,000,000 acres, which on an average yield would suggest about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat.

This would offset to a large extent the reduction looked for in winter wheat, so that this country may have as much wheat as last year. The report also showed intention to plant corn, oats and barley.

More Foreign Buying

Recently foreign buyers have shown more willingness to buy hard winter wheat for export, especially as our prices have declined much more than Argentine wheat has. Liverpool also is a little under parity with Argentine wheat. Remaining stocks of Argentine and Australian wheat are much smaller than a year ago, but the moves of the Farm Board to sell wheat may hasten the marketing of the southern growers.

Crop news will be a big factor from now on. Conditions in the west end of the winter wheat belt are unfavorable, but elsewhere the outlook is good.

Corn dropped to new lows on the crop, long liquidation being stimulated by the decline in wheat and the continued sluggishness of the shipping demand, which appeared to be much improved by the cheaper prices. Receipts of all grains are much smaller than a year ago, showing little effort to sell on the part of the country holders.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It may well be that the present period of adjustment will continue several months more, and it is quite probable that a number of issues during this time will reach lower prices, but to take this as other than an opportunity for accumulation will, we believe, prove to be a mistake.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Any definite forecast as to the direction of the market the coming week seems out of the question in view of the added uncertainty as to just what influence the Stock Exchange's new ruling on the lending of stocks, effective April 1, will have on professional operations.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The selling which develops from unexpected developments should be utilized to acquire stocks. We cannot help but feel that we are in a period of accumulation. It is true that there is little encouragement on the business horizon to warrant purchase of stocks. However, with the coming of spring and the summer months, improvement in certain line may be expected.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We believe that stocks and bonds in the immediate future will react.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York: The action of Congress in defeating the sales tax we believe will have a sobering effect upon securities markets.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We are inclined to feel that lower prices in the market leaders lie immediately ahead and feel in no mood to attempt to estimate how far they may go.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: We can draw no inspiration from the present desultory movements of share prices and would advise awaiting a clarification of the issue before attempting a commitment in the market.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, March 26—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 26	Wk ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67¾	$ .67⅝@¾	$.90⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.47½	.48¼	.79¼
Oat, 2 white	.33⅞	.33¾	.42¼
Flour	3.95	4.40	4.55
Beef, family	13.87	13.87	17.75
Pork	17.50	18.00	28.50
Lard	.0535	.0545	.0960
Cotton, mid up	.0660	.0675	.1058
Zinc	.0277½	.0280	.0400
Iron	15.64	15.64	17.76
Steel bil pitt	27.00	29.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.06	.10
Tin	.2190	.2195	.2700
Rubber	.03⅛	.03⅛	.4775
Sugar	.0400	.0400	.0440
Lead	.0300	.0315	.0450
Print Cloth	.02¾	.02¾	.0450

DETROIT POSTPONES PAYMENTS

DETROIT, March 26 (AP)—This city's financial difficulties today led Mayor Frank Murphy to seek postponement, at least for one year, of payment of some $31,000,000 in municipal obligations. That amount, in interest and maturities, falls due during the 1932 fiscal year, with no apparent source from which to obtain it. Lagging tax payments forced the city to seek large emergency short term loans. The loans are due soon, and tax collections have shown no appreciable increase.

NO NORTHERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND

Northern Pacific Railway took no action on the quarterly dividend on the capital stock, the company announcing that hereafter dividends would be declared on a semi-annual basis and that consideration of the dividend would not come up until the June meeting. Dividends of 75 cents were declared in the two preceding quarters.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Budget Balancing Paramount Factor—Situation Abroad

The march of the cohorts of American business on the road back to prosperity continues to resemble a rather straggling and intermittent advance which awaits reforming of the line and reinforcements from the rear.

The perplexity and lack of effective leadership in trade and industry is paralleled by the confusion and revolt in Congress where anything approaching unanimity on a tax program seems at present a remote accomplishment.

Leading all factors in national interest this week has been the fate of the pending revenue bill, the passage of which intact would have laid the groundwork for balancing the federal budget. Turning from its own leaders, the House emasculated the bill by eliminating the sales tax, leaving the expected revenue $563,000,000 short. The bipartisan coalition in control is now expected to levy heavy so-called "nuisance taxes" aimed at particular industries.

Highlights of Week

Other highlights in the week's news were the speeding up of further loans to needy railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the opposition by leading bankers appearing before the banking and currency committee of the Senate to many provisions of the proposed Glass banking bill terming them restrictive and productive of further liquidation and deflation, the strike of the hard coal miners in the Wilkesbarre district, Pennsylvania, the announcement establishing a maximum of $1 a barrel for oil in the midcontinent field and a rise in gasoline prices in the New York and New England districts. The drop in circulation of $42,000,000 during the week indicating a further decline in hoarding and the decline in bank suspensions gave evidence of a strengthening banking structure.

International news of importance was of a political character largely. Britain's differences of opinion with Ireland in the matter of an oath of allegiance is not expected to lead to serious trouble, despite warning that the oath is mandatory. The All-India Moslems conference, representing 70,000,000 Mohammedans, meeting at Lahore decided not to cooperate with the British Government in settling the communal problem. The Sino-Japanese armistice negotiations are at an impasse, and trouble with Russia is feared over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Cuban Sugar Institute has voted to restrict Cuba's crop to 2,700,000 tons and expects the International Sugar Council sitting at Paris to induce Java to reduce her sugar exports in the year ended March 31, 1933, to 1,500,000 tons. The conference at Paris between American envoys and French and German spokesmen on debts and reparations came to naught, with each side seemingly entrenched in its own arguments.

Business Sluggish

So far as the general domestic situation is concerned, the various trade thermometers do not indicate any rise in the tempo of business activity. In fact there has been some further decline in various activities, notably merchandise freight distribution, department store trade, building and power production. The steel trade is still waiting for expected large orders from Ford. The textile industry is rather quiet, with cotton goods barely steady and wool goods lines hesitant. The silk market has an uncertain outlook.

Electricity output for the week ended March 19 was down 8.6 per cent from the like week a year ago. The rise in carloadings was due to heavier coal shipments. The steel industry holds at about the same pace as a week ago. The auto industry still hesitates, but General Motors is putting forth a tremendous effort on a nation-wide scale to interest the public in its cars, aiming to spend more in advertising than ever before in its history.

The first 12 railroads to report for February show a decline in gross income of 19.1 per cent and a drop in net of 17.4 per cent from February, 1931. February copper output of about 70,000 tons compares with a monthly consumption of between 70,000 and 80,000 tons. Belgian-owned copper companies have agreed to restrict output on the basis of the last three months consumption.

Earnings reports continue to reveal how deflation has caused inroads in the profits of most concerns. A case in point was the General Electric statement which showed the dividend was not earned, and that of the Texas Corporation, which reported a loss of about $10,000,000 after charges and of $32,000,000 after dividends.

Situation Abroad

Abroad the situation is still critical. Great Britain continues the brightest spot from an economic standpoint, but even there optimism is losing some of its luster. Employment is gaining but commodity prices are weak.

The situation in France is becoming more unfavorable. Unemployment is rising. Taxes are inadequate. Railway revenues are off 21 per cent from 1931. The trade balance in February continues unfavorable. The Lyons trade fair which closed March 20 was almost a complete failure.

In Germany the seasonal gains are lacking. The unsatisfactory trade balance and the Reichbank's loss of gold are causing business interests to suggest a moratorium for interest payment on long-term debts.

In China conditions appear to be returning to normal. There is better demand for wheat, and textile mills are resuming operations. Japan is considering loans to the new Manchurian state whose orders are already benefiting Japanese industries.

The New York stock market has shown no pronounced trend this week, though prices eased for three days following Monday's rise. The chief disturbing factor just now is the uncertainty regarding the balancing of the national budget. London stocks have strengthened following the buoyancy in sterling.

The Berlin Boerse closed the week firm. The Paris Bourse has been irregular.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80½	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	25	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	20	20
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	83	83
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	78¼	78
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78	78
Amer ¾ Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35¾	34½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69	68
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69⅛	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69½	69½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	61	61
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3	3
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88¼	87
Amer T&T 4s '36	99	99
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102⅞	102½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅜	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅞	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅞	99¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅞	102
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	80⅛	80⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	79	79
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75⅞	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68½	68
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	86½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	82	82
Atch T&SF 4s '09	82	82
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	89½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	82	82
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	83	83
Atl Coast L L&N clo 4s '52	60½	60½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	60	60
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	83	82⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80⅛	79
aBlt & Ohio 4s T & C div '59	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	79	79
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81½	80½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	76	75⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	36
Ches Corp 5s '47	58½	58
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83	83
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89½	89
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	82½	81
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	45⅛	45⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	87¼
Chicago B Q 4½s '77	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	65	65
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	48¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33	32¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	62	62
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	36½	36½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26⅜	25⅛
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	82	82
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	82	81½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	56	55
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	45½	45½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98½	98
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	72
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	84⅝	84⅝
Childs Co 5s '43	21½	21⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	57½	57
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	90½
Cin Un T 5s rct	98	98
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	66¼	66
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93¼	93¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	35
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	80	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	82½	82½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91½	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87½	87¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	95	94⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	12½	12
Crown Wil Pajer 6s '51	74¾	74¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	59	59
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	26	26
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35¾	35¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	39	39
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅞	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	8	83¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95	93
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	91
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28½	27½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	37½	37
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92⅝	92½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	80⅝	80¼
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98½	98½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¼	96
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	45	45
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	46	45
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37	36
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37½	36
Fed Metal 7s '34	75	75
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	60	60
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94	94
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	49	49
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	76½	76½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	2¾
Goodrich 6s '45	45¼	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95⅜	95⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	65¼	65¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	66½	66½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	81	78½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	91	91
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35	34
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55⅛	54
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32⅜	31¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	61⅜	60
Mudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83⅞	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	51	51
Ill Central 4s '53	45	44
Ill Central rfg 4s 55	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40	3¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40⅜	40⅜
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40⅜	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Iniand Steel 4½s B '81	79¾	79½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	48	48
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43½	42
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	27	21
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	25	20¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55	54½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55	54
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	42	40
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73½	73½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	59	59
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	30	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50⅛	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54¼	54¼
Int Paper 6s '55	33	31½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	43	43
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38	36
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96½	96
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84¾	84¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	85	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	49⅞	48
Kings Co El 4s '49	72	72
Kings Co Lt 6s '54	109	109
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75½	75¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	11¼	10⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	87	87
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	44	43½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96¼
L&N uni 4s '40	85½	85½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40	40
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84	84
Metro Water 5½s '50	46⅛	46⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	92⅜	92⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90¼	90¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62	61
Mo K & T 4½s '78	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	44	44
Mo K & T pl 5s A 62	67	66
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	29	27½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	46⅛	45
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	43¼	42½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	44½	42½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	44¾	42¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	30¼	28
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	14¾	14¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	92⅛	92⅛
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74	74
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73¼	73
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94¼	94
Nat Steel 5s	78½	78¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97	97
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¼	102¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73½	73½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	74½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73½	73
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	90	89½
NYC&HR 4½s N	61½	60
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	68	68
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91	91
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79¾	79¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33½	33
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35	35
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	60⅝	58¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35¼	35
NY Edison 5s '44	102	102
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102⅛	102⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	93	93
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	106
NY Steam '56 wi	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf Southern rfg A '61	16	16
North Am Co 5s '61	86¼	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83½	83½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56½	56½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78¼	78⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83	81¼
Nor Pacific 5s D	75	75
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97½	96⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	103
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	18¼	18¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97⅛	97⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79⅛	79
Otis Steel 6s '41	39	39
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	39⅞	39
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	65	65
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44	42
Pamrelee Trans 6s '44	13½	13½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41⅛	41⅛
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	75⅛	75⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	87⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66⅛	66⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96½	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81¼	81
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	73¼	72½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84⅞	83¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87¾	87
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97½	97½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	53¾	53¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	91⅞	91⅞
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	57	56
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91⅛	91¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	68	68
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44⅛	43
Phil Railway 4s '37	18¼	18¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¾	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	54	54
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	53	53
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58¼	57
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	95	95
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	25	22½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91	91
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96⅜	96⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	69¾	66
Purity Baking 5s '48	76	75
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	47½	45½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	14	14
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	13	13
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	72	72
Rochester Gas 4½s	91¾	91¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	69	69
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	24¼	23⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	19	17½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	30⅛	28
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	45½	45½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82½	81⅝
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	97¼	97¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85½	85½
Seabd A L 6s ct	2½	2½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2¾	2⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	63	63
Shell Union 5s '47	55	52½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	55	55
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	92	92
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36⅝	36⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89½	89½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	57
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101⅜
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅜	101¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	65⅛	65
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	63¾	62¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	78⅛	76¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	38
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79¾	79½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	51	51
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101⅜	101⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91⅞	91½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	34⅞	34⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101	100½
Texas Corp 5s '44	76⅝	75½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	46¼
Third Ave adp 5s '60	35⅛	34
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	65	65
Union El L & P rgg 5s '33	101	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101⅛	100¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97½	97½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93	92
Union Pacific 4s '68	77	76¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81⅝	81
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	99
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37	36
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	31	29½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32	30
Vanadium 5s '41	50	50
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	5	5
Virginia Ry 5s '62	88¾	88½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	89¾	89¾
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	39½	39½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8¾	8¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73¾	73¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	29¼	29
Warren Bros 6s '41	35	34
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101⅛	101⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100½	100
West Shore 4s 2361	74⅜	74⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	57½	56⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61½	61
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41⅝	41⅛
Western Union R E 4½s '50	66	65
Western Union 5s '51	64	64
Western Union 6½s '36	87	86
Western Union 5s '60	61⅞	60⅞
Wheling & L E con 4s '49	70	70
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	103½	103½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	58½	58
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	67½	67½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100	99⅛
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	90	90
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84¼	83¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32⅞	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¼	68¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar26	Last Mar25
3½s '47	100.	99.26	99.29	99.30
1st 4¼s '47	100.8	100.3	100.11	100.11
4th 4¼s '38	100.25	100.12	100.21	100.25
4th 4¼s reg	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18
US 3s '55	89.28	89.10	89.10	90.00
US 3½s '49	92.4	91.20	91.20	92.7
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	95.7	94.17	94.18	95.8
US 3⅜s '43 June	94.28	94.24	94.24	95.12
US 3¼s '47	94.19	94.4	94.4	94.19
US 3⅜s '56	97.22	97.6	97.6	97.22
US 4s '54	100.8	99.20	99.20	100.5
US 4¼s '52	102.31	102.20	102.20	103.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36⅜	35¾
Adratic Elec 7s '52	80	80
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8⅜	8⅜
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52	51
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	52	51⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52	52
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52	51⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51½	51½
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	54½
Australia 5s '55	59	58⅝
Australia 5s '57	59	59
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	97½	97½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	37	37
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	76¾	75⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87	86½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	93¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99½	99⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100¼	99½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	22½	22
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24⅛	24⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	29⅜	29⅜
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	31	31
Bogota (City) 8s '45	9	7½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5¾	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7½	7½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21½	21⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23	22½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26¾	26
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	49½	49½
Bremen 7s '35	36⅜	36
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30	30
Bulgaria 7s '67	19¼	19
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79⅜	79
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95⅛	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16	15
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27½	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13¾	13¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13⅛	13
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	16¼	16¼
Chile (Rep) 6s 63	12⅝	12½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10	9¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	35	34½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	26⅛	26⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	19	18¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21½	21½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24⅝	24¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69	68¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	36⅛	36⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40½	40¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10½	8⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¼	69¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	75	75
Fiat 7s '46 war	80	79¾
Finland 5½s '58	48	48
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51¼	51¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅝	114½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	32¾	32¾
German 7s '49	58	56½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	36¼	36¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35	34¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	34¾	34½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	36⅞	36¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24	24
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32	32
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34	33¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	39¾	38¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	44½	43½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36	34¼
Good Hope ISW 7s '45	31	28½
Hamburg 6s '46	27½	27½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	17	15¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	32½	32½
Hungary Ld Htg 7½s A '61	24	24
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	25⅜	25⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	72¼	72¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	91	90½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44⅛	44⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	59¾	59¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	69½	68½
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	38½	38½
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59	19½	15
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65½	65⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Medellin 6½s '54	11	11
Milan (City) 6½s '52	66¾	66½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24½	24½
New South Wales 5s '57	55	55
New South Wales 5s '58	53⅞	53⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47	28⅛	28⅛
Norway(King) 6s '43	81	81
Norway (King) 6s '44	81¼	81¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	62	62
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	57	57
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	50⅛	50
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58	57¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	61½	61½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	94	93⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	99⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96½	96½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	5⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	57⅞	57⅜
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58⅜	58⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	28½	28⅜
Prussia 6s '52	28	26⅜
Rhine Main 7s '50	40¼	40¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	30½	30½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	36¼	36¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8½	8⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72¼	71⅜
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	66⅜	66¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	35	35
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	42	40½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	58
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	22½	22½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	27½	27½
Serba Cro & Slov 7s '62	36	36
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	41¼	41¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	22	22
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43¼	43¼
Sydney 5½s '55	46½	46⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	102¾
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	96¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	54⅞	54⅞

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; several leaders touch new lows.

Bonds: Heavy; Kreuger issues slump.

Curb: Weak; utilities lead decline.

Foreign exchange: Firm; sterling again buoyant.

Cotton and sugar, holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; bearish Government report; weak stock market.

Corn: Easy; bearish Government weather forecast; sympathy weakness all grain.

Cattle: Quiet.

Hogs: Steady to strong.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
March 26	58.1	29.1*	97.3	60.5
Previous day	60.0	30.3	99.6	62.4
Week ago	61.0	30.9	99.9	63.2
Month ago	63.8	34.4	103.4	66.2
Year ago	133.7	95.9	198.5	139.3
Three years ago	207.1	128.6	202.1	193.4
Five years ago	111.7	111.8	105.8	109.4
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	57.4	30.3	92.2	59.5
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	Industrls. 20	R'r'ds 20	Util. 20	Total 60
March 26	66.8	72.8	82.9	74.2
Previous day	67.9	73.4	83.6	75.0
Week ago	69.0	73.9	84.2	75.7
Month ago	68.1	75.0	83.7	75.6
Year ago	88.1	102.1	100.9	97.0
Two years ago	94.5	106.6	99.5	100.2
Three years ago	93.9	103.0	97.3	98.1
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	64.8	67.7	81.7	71.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

*New 1932 low.

	High	Low
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	48½	48¼
Tolima (Dept.) 7s '41	10½	10
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	62	62
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100	99¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	19⅛	19
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	31	31
Vienna 6s '52	61¼	61¼
Warsaw 7s '58	41	40½
Westphalia El 8s '53	20	20
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	57½	57½

KREUGER & TOLL CO.'S POSITION

A statement issued by Lee, Higginson & Co. regarding Kreuger & Toll says that the board of directors of Kreuger & Toll appointed a commission to coöperate with it in an examination of the affairs of that company following the passing of Mr. Kreuger. The statement continues in part:

"That commission has today published a statement to the effect 'that the company's position is not strong and that should its affairs have to be wound up at prices obtainable at present, it is not certain that its assets would be sufficient to cover its liabilities, even if participating debentures were excluded.' In this market the participating debentures of Kreuger & Toll are represented by the American certificates.

"The commission has not furnished us with the data upon which its conclusion is based. The conclusion reached, however, is strongly at variance with the company's published report covering its operations for the year 1930. It is also at variance with the statement of Mr. Kreuger, as chairman of the board of directors of the company, to the American press made on Jan. 28, covering the then position of the company and with the information given to this firm by Mr. Kreuger during his visit to the United States during January and February, 1932."

INSULL COMPANY OMITS DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Directors of the Middlewest Utilities Company, largest of the Insull holding companies, today announced that dividends on both common and preferred stock would be omitted.

The action was taken to conserve cash resources which are needed to meet an issue of $10,000,000 in gold notes due June 1, 1932, and because of large bank loans.

Earnings for the company in 1931 amounted to $22,824,614, compared with $31,506,573 in 1030. This is equivalent, after deductions for interest, dividends and operating expenses to 84 cents a share on 15,704,999 shares of outstanding common stock. The 1930 earnings were $1.59 a share on 14,519,731 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.50½	.50½	.50⅛	.50¼b	—1¼
May	.53½	.53½	.52¼	.52¾	—1¼
July	.55¼	.55¼	.54	.55½	—1⅜
September	.57¼	.57½	.56⅝	.56⅝	—1½
Corn					
March	.33⅛	.33⅛	.32⅞	.32⅞	—1
May	.36	.36	.35¼	.35½	—1
July	.39	.39	.38⅜	.38¾	—¾
September	.40½	.40½	.40	.40¼	—¾
Oats					
May	.23⅛	.23⅛	.23½	.23⅛	—⅛
July	.23½	.23¾	.23⅛	.23¾	—⅛
September	.24⅜	.24⅜	.23⅞	.24⅛ab	—⅝
Lard					
March	...	...	...	4.60	—.05
May	4.67	4.72	4.67	4.67b	—.05
July	4.90	4.90	4.82	4.85	—.02
September	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00b	—.05

b—Bid.

PREDICTS LOADINGS DROP

The estimate of carloadings of freight to be moved in the Atlantic states territory during the second quarter of 1932 is 9.8 per cent below actual shipments during the corresponding period of 1931, according to Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board. Loadings this year are estimated at 626,141 cars, compared with actual carloadings for the second quarter of 1931 of 694,362.

FEWER BANK SUSPENSIONS

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Bank suspensions dropped to a new low for 1932 in the last week, the suspensions numbering only seven, says the American Banker. In the preceding week there were 10 suspensions. The seven failed banks were small institutions, their estimated deposit liabilities totaling only 31,260,000. There have been 531 suspensions so far this year, and reopenings total 82.

NEW HAVEN FEBRUARY REPORT

New Haven Railroad reports for February a surplus after charges of $269,598, compared with $696,923 in the corresponding period of last year, but after charges, guarantees and preferred dividends a deficit of $69,638 was shown compared with a surplus of $330,601 in the same month last year. January deficit after preferred dividends and guarantees was $308,486.

CHICAGO COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.55a	6.50	6.42	6.44	—.18
July	6.72	6.72	6.56	6.62	—.16
October	6.91	6.91	6.78	6.78	—.18
December	7.06	7.06	6.95	6.95	—.17

a—Ask. Tone at close easy.



The Importance Of The Human Element In Trust Relationships

The human factor in contacts with clients and beneficiaries is considered of prime importance by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In every case we aim to give that personal attention and friendly interest to which those who deal with us are entitled.

To this fixed policy and practice may be partly attributed the steady growth of this Company's principal business—the management of Estates and Trusts.

That growth has continued uninterruptedly for more than half a century until now the aggregate value of Estates and Trusts in our care exceeds $200,000,000.

Inquiries regarding our services are invited, and no cost or obligation is involved by such requests for information.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are solicited in our Banking Department where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts. Exceptional safety is afforded by our ample resources and by our sound and conservative policies in the management of the Company.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
3 Allegh Gas	¼	¼	¼
†475 Alum Co Am	44½	42	42
3 Alum Co Am pf	50½	50½	50½
1 Alum Goods	19	19	19
2 Alum Ltd	19	18½	18½
1 Am Cit P&L A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Am Cit P&L B	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Am Cyan B	4⅛	4	4
†25 Am Dep St 1st pf	10	10	10
7 Am & Forgn P war	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Am Founders	1¾	1¾	1¾
25 Am Gas & El	29⅜	28¼	28½
1 Am Maize	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Am Maracaibo	½	½	½
45 Am Sup Power	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
3 Am Sup P 1 pr	62¼	62	62
2 Appalach Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ark Nat Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 As G&Elec	3½	3½	3½
†75 As G&El ctf	33¾	32¼	33¾
13 As G&El A	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1 As Tel Ut	3½	3½	3½
31 Atlas Util	6⅛	5¾	5⅞
1 Atlas Util pf A	35½	35½	35½
B			
†75 Bell Tel Can	95¼	93	93
1 Bell Tel Penn pf	110½	110½	110½
10 Ben Ind Loan	9⅝	9	9
1 Bickford	9	9	9
22 Blue Ridge cvt pf	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
2 Buckeye P L	31	31	31
1 Buf N&EP pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Bulova Wat pf	6½	6½	6½
1 Burma Ltd	1½	1½	1½
C			
1 Cab R Tube vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1	1
1 Carrier Corp	6	6	6
1 Celanese pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Cent Pub S A	1	1	1
5 Cen Pub Ser Dela	½	½	½
1 Cent St El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Chain Str St	5½	5½	5½
89 Cities Service	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
4 Cit Serv pf	50½	49¾	49¾
†50 Cit Serv P 7 pf	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 Cleve El Ill	28	28	28
1 Colomb Syn	1/16	1/16	1/16
†40 Colum G & E cv pf	86⅛	86	86
2 Colum O & G vtc	1⅛	1	1
15 Comwlth Edis	82½	81	81½
5 Comwlth & Co war	1/16	⅜	⅜
11 Comstock Tun	½	⅜	½
9 Cons Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Cons Ret	1	1	1
†25 Cont Schar cvt pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Coon Co	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Coop Bess pf A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Cord Corp	4	4	4
2 Corroon & Rey	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Cosden Oil	¾	¾	¾
5 Creole Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Cumber Pi Li Rec	7½	7½	7½
12 Curtiss Wr war	⅛	1/16	⅛
D			
1 Deere & Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 De Forest	¾	¾	¾
2 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
11 Duquesne Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Durant Mot	¼	¼	¼
E			
2 East Gas & F	⅜	⅜	⅜
†10 Ed Elec Bos	180½	180½	180½
100 El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6⅜	6¾
6 El Bond & Sh new	20¾	19¼	19¾
1 El Bond & Sh pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	43	43	43
†50 El P&L 2d pf A	30	30	30
2 El P&L opt war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Employ Reins	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Europ El A	1½	1½	1½
6 Europ El deb rts	⅛	¼	¼
F			
8 Ford M Can A	14⅜	13½	14¼
8 Ford Mot Ltd	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
18 Founda Foreign A	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
1 Garlock Pkg	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Gen Alloys	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
22 Gen Aviation Corp	3½	3⅛	3½
2 Gen El Ltd rct	7½	7½	7½
3 Glen Alden	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
1 Globe Underwr	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Golden Center Min	1/16	1/16	1/16
3 Goldman Sachs	2¼	2¼	2¼
†20 Gt Atl & P nv	135	135	135
†10 Gt Atl & P 1st pf	117	177	117
39 Gulf Oil Pa	33½	30⅜	33½
H			
1 Hecla Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Holling Gold	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Horn & Hard	25	25	25
11 Hudson Bay M&S	2	1⅞	1⅞
3 Humble Oil	45	44½	45
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	8¼	8½	8½
1 Ind Pipe Line	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10 Insull Util	1	⅞	⅞
2 Ins Co N Am	37½	37¼	37¼
3 Insuran Sec	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1 Internat Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Inter Sup Pow	10¼	9	10¼
4 Inter Util B	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
J			
1 Jonas Naum pf	2½	2½	2½
L			
3 Lake Shore Mines	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
1 Lefcourt Real	4	4	4
2 Lone Star Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Long Is Lt	17½	17½	17½
M			
2 Magdalena Syn	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Margay Oil	5	5	5
1 Mass Pow & Lt pf	21	21	21
2 Mass Util Asso	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Mavis Bott A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Mayflower Asso	24½	24½	24½
12 Mid West Util	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
1 Midl Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
12 Mo Kans P L	½	⅜	⅜
1 Mohawk Min	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
N			
2 Nat Am Co	1	1	1
1 Nat Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Nat Investors	2½	2½	2½
5 Nat Invest war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Nat Rub Mch	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 Nat Un Rad	⅞	¾	¾
†30 New Eng Pw pf (6)	50	49¼	49¼
3 N J Zinc (2)	24½	24½	24½
31 Niag Hud Pw (.40)	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Niag Hud A war	½	½	½
1 Nor Europ Oil	¼	¼	¼
1 Nor States P A (8)	72½	72½	72½
†100 Nor States P 7 pf	90	89	90
O			
1 Ohio Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
P			
1 Pan-Am Airways	15	15	15
†50 Parker Rust-Pr	42	42	42
8 Pennroad	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3 Phoenix Sec	11/16	11/16	11/16
1 Phoenix Sec pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Pilot Radio A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12 Pioneer Gold M	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Pitts Pl Gl	18½	18½	18½
1 Pruden Inv	4¾	4¾	4¾
†100 Pub S of No Ill	79¼	76¼	76¼
†50 Pub S of No Ill pf	74¼	73¼	73¼
R			
2 Radio Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8 Reiter Fost	½	½	½
1 Reliance Br & St	¼	¼	¼
3 Relian Intl A	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Rich Oil pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
†75 Richman Bros	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
7 Rike-Kumler	12½	12½	12½
1 Ryan Cons	¾	¾	¾
S			
2 St Regis Pap	3¾	3½	3½
1 Salt-Cr Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4 Seaboard Util	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Sec Allied Corp nv	6½	6½	6½
6 Seeman Bros	27	25½	25½
1 Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	39½	39½	39½
1 Shenandoah	1	1	1
†10 Singer Mfg	125	125	125
1 Singer Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†250 Smith A O	34⅜	30⅛	30⅛
3 So Am G & Pl	¾	¾	¾
1 So Union Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Southland Roy	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 St Oil Ind	15¾	15½	15½
43 St Oil Ky	13⅝	12⅛	13⅛
1 St Oil Ohio	24	24	24
10 Starrett pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Stein & Co	6	6	6
8 Swift & Co	17	17	17
T			
1 Tastyeast Inc A	11/16	11/16	11/16
1 Technicolor	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Teck Hugh G	4	4	4
4 Texon Oil	6	5¾	6
1 Todd Ship	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Tung Sol Lamp pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Unit Amer Util	1	1	1
2 Unit Chem pt pf	12½	12½	12½
2 Unit El Serv	2¾	2¾	2¾
43 Unit Founders	1½	1½	1½
2 United Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Unit Gas war	1/16	1/16	1/16
72 Un Lt & Pow A	4⅜	4	4
5 Un Lt & P cv pf	33¾	33¼	33¼
1 U S Dairy Pr A	59	59	59
1 US Elec Po.w	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Unit Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Unit Verde	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Utility Equities	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Util Power ⅞ Lt	1½	1⅜	1½
1 Utility & Ind	2	2	2
3 Util ⅞ Ind pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
V			
6 Vick Finan	4¼	4	4¼
W			
1 Waitt & B A	10½	10½	10½
†25 Welch Grape	35	35	35
1 Wenden Cop	¼	¼	¼
†50 West Cartridge pf	51½	51	51½
1 Williams R C	8	8	8
2 Wil-Low Caf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Woolworth Ltd	10	9⅞	10
8 Wright Hargr	2½	2¼	2¼

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Abbott Dai 6s '42	96½	96½	96½
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	97	97	97
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	79	78¼	78¼
2 Alum Co 5s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Am El P 6s '57 A	36½	36½	36½
16 Am G&E 5s 2028	82½	82	82¼
16 Am G&Pow 5s '53	26½	26	26½
18 Am P&L 6s 2016	71⅛	70¼	70¾
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	87	87	87
10 Am Roll M 5s '48	51½	50	51½
3 Am Roll M 4½s '33	66	66	66
3 Am Solv 6½s '36 xw	16¾	16½	16½
28 Appalach Gas 6s '45	11⅜	11¼	11¼
3 Appalach Gas 6s'45B	10½	10⅛	10½
7 Appalach Pow 5 '56	91¼	89½	89½
1 Appalach Pw 6 2024A	78	78	78
6 Appalch Pw 5s '41	97½	97	97
2 Ark Pow&Lt 5s '56	83	83	83
15 Asso Elec 4½s '53	47¾	47½	47¾
4 A G&E 5½'38 inv ctf	28¾	27¾	28
3 Asso G&E 5s '50	29¾	28¾	29
11 Asso G&E 5½s '77	31	30	31
18 Asso G&E 5s '68	28¾	27	28
24 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	27¼	26⅜	26⅞
18 Assoc T U 5½s '44 C	47½	46¾	47
2 Asso Tel Util 6s '33	61	61	61
8 Asso T&T 5½s '55 A	66¾	66	66½
1 Bell Tel Can 5 '55 A	92½	92½	92½
4 Bell T Can 5 '57 B	92	91½	91½
5 Black V G&E B '52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	99	99	99
1 Bflo Gen El 5s '56	101	101	101
73 Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	100⅜	100	100¼
2 Can N Ry Ev 7 '35 E	99⅝	99	99⅝
1 Cap Adm 5 '53 A xw	71½	71½	71½
5 Cap Adm 5s '53 A xw	71½	71½	71½
7 Cent Ill PS 5s '68 G	72	70¾	70¾
6 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67 F	68	67	67¼
4 Cent P&L 5s '56	62¼	62	62
20 Cent P Ser 5½s '49	14	13¾	13¾
2 C P Ser 5½s '49 xw	14¾	14	14¾
15 Cent St El 5½s '54	38	37½	37½
15 Cent St El 5s '48	34¾	34¼	34¼
3 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	42½	40	40
Chic Dis El 4½s '70 A	70½	70½	70½
3 Chic Pneu T 5½s '42	45	45	45
5 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2 Cin St Car 5½s '52 A	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
6 Cities Ser 5s '66	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛
136 Cities Ser 5s '50	45	44½	44⅞
11 Cit Ser G 5½s '42	56½	56½	56½
5 Cit Ser G Pipe 6s '43	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
20 Cit Ser Pow 5½s '52	52⅛	51¾	52
10 Clev El Illum 5 '54A	102⅛	101½	101½
16 Clev El Illum 5s '39	102⅜	102	102⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 4½'57D	90	90	90
3 Comwlth Ed 4½'60E	89	87½	87½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s A '53	98	98	98
29 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 F	78¾	78	78
3 Somwlth Ed 5s B '54	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Commun P&L 5s '57	58	54	54
4 ConsGsUt 6½s '43A	14	13⅝	13⅝
6 ConsGUt 6s'43A	30⅜	30¼	30¼
15 ConsumPw 5s '36	100¼	100¼	100¼
38 ConsumPow 4½s '58	95	94	94¾
27 ContG&E 5s'58A	61¾	61⅛	61½
2 Cont Oil 5½s '37	82	82	82
1 CudahyPk 5s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Den&SLake 6s '50	41	41	41
4 Det C Gas 6s '47A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 DerbyG&Eorp 5s '46	62	62	62
7 Duquesne Lt 4½s '57	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
2 E Util Inv 5s '54A	17	16	17
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
19 Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	99¾	99¾	99¾
44 El Po & Lt 5s 2030	49½	48⅝	48⅝
6 Empire Dist El 5s '52	58	57⅝	58
4 Emp O & R 5½s '42	47⅞	47½	47⅞
11 Fed Water 5½s '54	46¼	45¼	46
1 Firest Cot M 5s '48	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
2 Firest Tire 5s '42	79	79	79
24 Fla Po & Lt 5s '54	72¾	71⅞	71⅞
12 Fla Pow 5½s '79 A	54	52¼	52½
8 GatineauPw 5s '56	70¼	68½	69½
6 GatineauPw 6s '41	67½	67½	67½
8 GatineauPw 6s '41B	67½	67	67
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Glidden Co 5½s '35	76	76	76
5 GtWestPw 5s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 GulfOilPa 5s '47	93½	93½	93½
1 GulfOilPa 5s '37	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 GulfStUt 5s '56A	79	77½	79
1 GulfStUt 4½s '61B	70	70	70
1 HoustGGs 6s '43A	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 HoustL&P 4½s'81A	83½	83¼	83½
1 HoustL&P 5sA'53	93	93	93
1 IllNorUt 5s '57	86	86	86
7 Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56 C	70¾	70	70¾
3 Ill Pw&Lgt 5½s'57	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	80⅞	80½	80⅞
1 Indep Oil 6s '39	85	85	85
1 Ind El 6s '47	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3 Ind E 5s '51 C	77¾	76	77
1 Ind El 6½s B '53	94½	94½	94½
3 Ind Serv 5s '50	50½	47⅝	47⅝
5 IndnaplsP&L5s'57 A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
11 InsullUtilInv6s'40B	7⅛	6½	6½
1 Insull Ut 5s A '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
13 Interl Sec Am 5s'47	49¼	49	49
8 Inters Pow 6s '52	46	45	45
5 Inters Pow 5s '57	66	64½	64½
1 Inters Pb Ser 4½s'58	67¼	67¼	67¼
10 Inters PS 5s'56 D	77	75¾	77
1 Inters PS 6½s B '49	94½	94½	94½
5 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	79	77½	77½
2 Iowa P&L 4½s'58 A	77¾	77¼	77¾
4 Iowa PS 5s '57	69½	69	69½
6 JerseyCP&L4½s'61C	84¼	83¾	83¾
1 JerseyCP&L5s'47B	94½	94½	94½
5 Jones Lau Stl 5s'39	101	101	101
1 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	81	81	81
4 Ky Util 5s '69 I	70¾	69	70¾
5 Ky Util 5s '61 H	69	68	68
2 Keyston T 5½s '55	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
17 Kop G & C 5½s '50	86	85½	85½
5 Koy G & C 5s '47	84⅝	84½	84½
1 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	75	74½	74½
5 Lex Util 5s '52	72	72	72
1 Lib McN&L 5s '42	76	76	76
4 Lone Star G 5s '42	92½	92½	92½
16 Louis P&L 5s '57	87⅜	87	87
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Mass aGs 5s '55	86½	84¾	84¾
4 Mass Ut 5s '49 A	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	79	79	79
34 Mid West U 5s '32	32	30	30½
25 Mid West Ut 5s '33	21	19	19
12 Mid W Ut 5s '34	21	19	19
2 Mid W Ut 5s '35	19	18¾	19
3 Milw Gt L 4½s '67	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	72	72	72
6 Minn P&L 4½s '78	78	77½	78
4 Miss P&Lt Co 5s '57	80	79½	79½
4 Miss Riv P 5s '51	94	93¼	94
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Narragansett 5s 57	95	93⅛	93⅛
4 Nat El Pw 5s 78	25	23	23
2 Nat Pw&Lt 5s 2030B	65½	64	64
3 Nat Pub Serv 5s 78	28½	26	26
5 Nebr Pow 6s A 2022	94	92¾	92¾
10 Neisner Bros 6s 48	25	24	25
6 Nev Cal El 5s 56	71	70	70
4 New Eng G&E 5s 50	55⅞	55½	55⅞
7 New Eng G&El 5s 47	58⅛	55	55⅞
5 New Eng Pw 5½s 54	63¾	63	63¾
1 New Eng Pow 5s 48	57	57	57
8 New Orl P S 4½s 35	75⅛	73¼	73¼
5 NY & W Ltg 4s 2004	82	82	82
56 N Y Ed 5s 51C	100¾	100	100¼
21 NY Pow & L 4½s 67	88¾	88	88
2 Niag Falls P 6s '50	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 N O Pw & Lt 5½s'51	94½	94½	94½
2 Nor Sta P 5½s '40	90½	90½	90½
7 Nor Sta P 4½s 61	87	86¼	86½
3 Nor Tex Ut 7s '35xw	82½	82	82
2 Ohio Edison 5s '60	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Ohio P 5s '52 B	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Ohio P 4½s '56 D	86½	86½	86½
6 Okla G&E 5s '50	83½	81¾	81¾
13 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	90¼	90	90
26 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	90⅛	89	89
11 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
1 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	105	105	105
5 Pac Invest 5s'48 Axw	67	66¼	67
5 Pac P&L 5s'55	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	64	64	64
13 Penn CP&L 4½s'77	65	64	65
5 Penn O Ed 5½s'59B	76¾	76	76¾
11 Penn O P&L 5½s'54A	97⅝	97	97
1 Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	1½	1½	1½
5 Phila El Pw 5½s'72	104	104	104
1 Piedmnt El 6½s'60A	59	59	59
3 Piedmnt N Ry 5s'54A	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Poor & Co 6s'39	62½	62½	62½
2 Potomac Ed 5s'56 E	89¾	89½	89½
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s 78d	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
3 Pub Ser Okla 5s'57D	72	72	72
2 Pug Sd P&L5½s49	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
5 Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	69⅜	69⅛	69¼
3 Radio W Orph 6s'41	80	75	75
1 Rel Mang 5s '54 A	66	66	66
1 Rem Arms 5½s '33	75	75	75
1 Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	32	32	32
5 Safe Har W 4½s '79	92½	92½	92½
2 San Ant PS5s'58B	77¼	76	76
3 Schulte RE 6s '35 xw	35¼	35	35
10 So Cal Ed 5s '51	97	96⅝	96⅝
1 So Cal Ed 5s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Scripps 5½s '43	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
5 ShawW&P4½'67A	70	69½	69½
1 Shaw W&P4½s'70 D	69½	69½	69½
6 Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	80	79½	79½
11 SEP&L6s 2025A xw	78½	77⅛	77⅛
2 So Cal G 5½s '52 B	97	97	97
3 So Cal Gas 5s '37	87¼	87⅜	87⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	84	84	84
2 Sothn Nat Gas 6s'44	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 So Nat Gas 6s '44 st	40	40	40
1 Sowst L&P 5s '57A	60½	60½	60⅛
1 Sowest N Gas 6s '45	23	23	23
3 Sowest P&L 6s2022A	70½	70½	70⅛
4 Stand G&E 6s '35	70⅞	70	70
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	64¼	63½	63½
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	62½	62½	62⅛
4 Stand Inv 5½s '39	59	59	59
7 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	59¾	59	59
2 Sun Oil 5½s '39	89	89	89
3 Superpow Ill 4½s '70	67	66	67
2 Superpow In 4½s '68	69	68	69
2 Swift & Co 5s '40	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Swift & Co 5s '44	100½	100	100⅛
77 Syrac Ltg 5s B '57	95¼	95	95
5 Tenn El Pow 5s '56	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
7 Tex City Gas 5s '48	46	45¾	45¾
1 Tex El Serv 5s '60	80½	80½	80½
2 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	19	19	19
15 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	86	85¾	86
3 Ulen & Co 6s '44	23½	22	23⅛
1 Union Elec 5s '67 B	98	98	98
3 Un Lt & P 6½s '74	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 Un Lt & P 6s '75	56	55½	55¾
2 Un Lt P 5½s '59	81	81	81
4 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	56½	56½	56⅛
4 Un Lt & Ry 6s A '73	58	58	58
4 Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
10 US Rub 6s '33	65¾	65	65
1 US Rub 6½s '37	30	30	30
2 US Rub 6½s '38	32	32	32
12 Utica G&E 5s E '52	93	93	93
1 Valspar Corp 6s '40	12	12	12
8 Virg El P 5s '55 A	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	72¼	71½	72¼
4 Virg P S 5s '50 B	66½	65¼	66⅛
4 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	13⅜	12¾	13
1 Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	94⅛	94¼	94⅛
6 West News Del 6s '44	22	22	22
14 West Text U 5s 57A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 W U G&E 5½s A55	80	80	80
1 Wis Pb S 5½s B 58	87	87	87
2 Wis P&L 5s 56 E	84	82¾	84
1 Wisc P&L 5s 58 F	82	82	82

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Bogota Mtg Bk 47 nw	24½	24½	24½
15 Buen Aires P 7½s 47	41½	41½	41½
5 Buen Aires Pr 7s 52	31½	31½	31½
1 Chile Mtg Bk s6 31	15	15	15
10 Com Pri Bk 5½s 37	36	36	36
6 Europ El 6½s '65 xw	41	41	41
1 Finland RM Bk 6s'61	35	35	35
3 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	26½	25¼	25⅛
2 Iscarco Hyd El 7s '52	54	54	54
2 It Sup 6s '63 A xw	30¼	30	30
5 Medellin Col 7s '51	15	15	15
1 Nippon El Pw 6½s'53	45	45	45
1 Parana Braz 1s '58	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	25½	25½	25⅛
1 Saar Basin Con 7s'35	89	89	89
4 Saarbrueck 7s '35	95	95	95
1 Saxon P Wks 5s'32	34	34	34
6 Stinnes 7s'36 xw	28	27	27
6 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	24	24	24
1 Terni Elec 6½s'53	53¼	53¼	53⅛
2 Un El Serv 7s'56 xw	61¼	61¼	61⅛

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. ex—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. d—Partly stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year. h—Cash or stock. ur—Under rule. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Labor Under the Soviets

The Conscription of a People, by the Duchess of Atholl. M. P. New York: Columbia University Press. $2.50.

THE Duchess of Atholl has long been a prominent representative of the viewpoint that the Soviet economic structure is based on an inhuman system of forced labor, and that the moral and economic interests of Great Britain would best be served by limiting, if not absolutely excluding, imports from the Soviet Union. In her present book she endeavors to supply her theories with a documentary basis.

She has apparently made a fairly thorough study of recent Soviet labor legislation, and most of the important governmental decrees and orders which provide for the regimentation of the existing labor force of the country and for the bringing of new labor into various branches of industry are quoted in full or in part. In showing that the Five-Year Plan brought with it a shortage of labor, and, as a natural accompaniment, increasing efforts on the part of the state to direct the flow of available workers where they are most needed and to tap new sources of labor supply, the author is on safe and noncontroversial ground.

This cannot always be said of her discussion of the conditions prevailing in the concentration camps for political and criminal prisoners in northern Russia and Siberia. Here she reproduces statements made by a number of persons who claim to have escaped from these camps: grim stories, full of horror and brutality. Some of these tales would seem to contain elements of lurid exaggeration, and from the very nature of this testimony its validity is difficult to establish. Inasmuch as the Gay-Pay-Oo, or Soviet Political Police, has never permitted any independent observer to visit these penal camps the sifting of truth from falsehood in the stories of escaped prisoners is a difficult process.

In some cases the author is not so careful to distinguish between first rate and tenth rate evidence as the controversial nature of her subject perhaps requires. Thus she makes the assertion that "a report of the Commissar of Labor admits that not less than four or five million had been deported to compulsory labor 'in the camps' in the last two years."

As a correspondent long resident in Russia, this writer, who has always encountered an attitude of impenetrable official secrecy in such matters as the number of political exiles and deportees, looked eagerly for the source of this statement. It turned out to be "Dni," an émigré Russian newspaper whose unsupported authority on conditions in the Soviet Union is about on a level with that of the Communist organ, the Daily Worker, in regard to conditions in the United States.

Another bad slip in the book is the assertion, on the authority of a certain Mrs. Grady, "who quotes official figures," that "for the year 1930-1931 for every million tons of coal raised there were 1000 deaths and 13,000 major accidents." Inasmuch as the amount of coal mined during this period was about 50,000,000 tons, this would mean that 50,000 people perished in the mines and that there were 650,000 "major accidents." The present writer has visited Russian coal mines and talked with foreign engineers associated with the Russian coal industry without finding any evidence of the existence of such appalling incompetence and disregard for human life as these figures would indicate, and one wonders just how "official" Mrs. Grady's figures are.

Such lapses are all the more regrettable because the greater part of the Duchess of Atholl's work is sober and temperate, even dry in its factual presentation, although her interpretations usually give the Soviets the worst of every doubt.

In regard to the larger issues raised by the Duchess of Atholl's book it may be said that the Soviet experiment in planned economics has thus far involved a greater degree of state control over the utilization of the individual worker or employee in industry, agriculture and transportation than exists under the private capitalist system. At the same time, if one leaves out of account the unfortunate kulaks and other "class enemies" of the Soviet régime, whose sufferings have, on the whole, certainly exceeded those of the most destitute unemployed in other countries, this system of controlled and planned economics has provided work for everyone and removed the harassing sense of economic insecurity that has weighed so heavily on all the wage-earning classes in those countries which have been most seriously affected by the present crisis. It is the chief merit of the Duchess of Atholl's book that it shows through copious citations from Soviet decrees how some phases of the regimentation of labor have been carried out, although one must offer the reservation that in the Soviet Union, as in other countries, laws and regulations are enforced with varying degrees of severity at various times.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.



Woodcut by Mr. Howard Simon for Mr. Wayman Hogue's "Back Yonder: An Ozark Chronicle" (Minton Balch).

Where the League Stands

The Geneva Experiment, by William E. Rappard. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 5s. net. $1.75. Must the League Fail? by L. A. Zimmern. London: Martin Hopkinson. 2s. 6d net.

BECAUSE the League of Nations has availed nothing to check the armed conflict in China, it is, in many quarters, being written down a failure. The croakers are scoring on the wrong target, however, for they are attributing to the League an independent existence and a presumed sovereign power which in fact it does not possess. Both these little books come pat to the occasion to remind us that the League, as established at the Peace Conference of 1918-19, is no more than machinery for international coöperation. If the nations—which are still the recognized units of world society—are not of a mind to coöperate, the machinery is necessarily at a standstill. But that does not mean that there are flaws in the machinery itself.

In effect, the framers of the Covenant deliberately rejected the conception of a superstate, an organ of world government having authority to enforce law and order among the several units of international society. Professor Rappard is emphatic on this point. He is not concerned with the question whether the League's sponsors were right or wrong in limiting its scope to that of a settled method of conference on international problems. What he does maintain—and the Sino-Japanese affair certainly goes to confirm his argument—is that so long as the world coöperative idea prevails over the notion of corporate solidarity you cannot hope to exclude altogether the possibility of war. By the same token, "there can be no internationally guaranteed security and no disarmament."

The founders of the League were only too aware of the dilemma: "Their main quest was for peace, but they consciously repudiated the logically necessary means for that purpose, that is, the subordination of national independence to the collective will of the international community." Who shall say that they were wrong, now that the world crisis has revealed only too plainly that there is no such thing as "the collective will of the international community," or at least none that is effective.

Obviously in some respects the League does enjoy a corporate existence distinct from that of its members—of which the mandates mechanism is the clearest example. The "mutual protection" idea, however, which is basic for any effective elimination of war, is in any case doomed to sterility so long as the Geneva organism is not a society of all the nations. Mr. J. L. Garvin said truly that with the secession of America "internally half the strength of the construction had dropped out."

I cannot recommend too highly Professor Rappard's brilliant piece of work.

Mrs. Zimmern's contribution to a better understanding of the League, though slight by comparison, is also valuable. She shows how—possibly by a natural enough reaction against the bogey of a superstate drawing to itself the authority of the individual nations—the various foreign offices which began by treating the League as a thing of no account have ended by capturing the Genevan fort for the Old Diplomacy. What was conceived as machinery for international coöperation has thus become the vehicle of competing national diplomacies. She declares, quite rightly: "The prevention of war is one thing, and the conduct of foreign policy is another. . . . They no more belong together than the work of the Bench and the work of the Bar." The League's job is to stop war, "it is NOT concerned with the situation out of which a war or threat of war has arisen." Thus at Geneva last September it was for the League as such to intervene—with the collaboration of Washington—and compel Japanese forces to withdraw at once to the railway sector. It would then have been for the powers to call a conference through the ordinary diplomatic channels to consider Japanese grievances in Manchuria and elsewhere.

The author could not have better driven home the lesson of the past few months. W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Mr. Dreiser Astray

Tragic America, by Theodore Dreiser. New York: Liveright. $2.

PROBABLY few people in America today are so complacent or so ill-informed as to believe that all's right with the American world; but probably still fewer, after reading this book, will venture to assert that it will accomplish anything toward the amelioration of the conditions which it sets out to expose. "Tragic America" may do credit to Mr. Drieser's heart, but it certainly does no credit to his intelligence. The very qualities which, on the whole, have been assets to him in his works of fiction are terrible liabilities in this queer excursion into the realms of economics and sociology. He feels earnestly and profoundly; he thinks confusedly; he writes badly—often incredibly badly. Yet somehow in his novels he has generally managed to accomplish the effects after which he has striven so laboriously. This much must be admitted even by those who believe that his merits as a novelist have been much exaggerated.

But when he turns from the field of the emotions to the field of economics the result is almost as ludicrous as it is pathetic. Except that the writing is as bad as ever (or perhaps worse) and that the writer is evidently burdened with his indignation against capitalistic society, there is little in this volume to remind one of the novelist. He labors through masses of weighty and ill-digested statistics, often incorrect, not seldom misunderstood, occasionally obsolete. He has read Miss Ida Tarbell and he has had his own experiences of a textile strike. There is a great display of facts about oil and freight rates and telephone companies and profits and censuses; and about such matters as the alliance between capitalism and the churches. Some of his statistics may be correct; we don't pretend to have checked them all; but so many have been shown to be incorrect that it is safe to say that no reliance can be placed upon any of them.

The general impression left by the book is of confused, half-articulate indignation. The cure for the social and economic ills of the country is, Mr. Dreiser suggests, a reorganization (requiring, among other things, a new national constitution) along the lines of Soviet Russia. He believes that the masses of the American people are ready for this change. The book will disappoint and disconcert Mr. Dreiser's admirers and will be a weapon in the hands of his detractors. S. C. C.

Husband Into Architect

Bricks and Mortar, by Helen Ashton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

"BRICKS AND MORTAR" begins with Martin Lovell's falling in love. It runs through his marriage, the birth of his children, Martin's gradual advancement in his profession of architecture, and the equally gradual subsidence of warmth and interest in his married life, accompanied by the growth of delightful companionship with his daughter Stacy. The story goes on through Stacy's marriages—the second one with another architect who proves to be a congenial son-in-law—and ends at Marin's final encounter with life.

A man's attitude toward his profession and the part it plays in his life was the theme of Miss Ashton's earlier novel, "Dr. Serocold." In "Bricks and Mortar" also it is Martin Lovell's work that gives meaning to him and to the book. "I've had my best moments out of the things I've built," Martin said in his later life. "They've meant more to me than Letty, or the children, or myself. Let them be my justification."

The book is crammed with shop talk. Whenever Martin takes a vacation he goes to see buildings. Miss Ashton must know a great deal about architecture. There is page after page of pleasant, skillfully unobtrusive information about cathedrals and crow-stepped houses and architectual treasures in England and on the Continent. This is by no means out of place because Martin Lovell was "the architect." He was Letty's husband, and father of Stacy and Aubrey, but all of his human relations, so decently and amiably fulfilled, were saturated with his job.

Miss Ashton writes gracefully and carefully, carrying her story along by slow stages. Her character analysis is not brilliant and her style is not sparkling, but its thoughtful, even flow carries the reader easily along into a thorough acquaintance with men and women who are both human and respectable.

Poetic Gallimaufry

Food and Drink, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

AT FIRST glance Mr. Untermeyer's new book, with its primer-clear drawings by Mr. George Plank of a hundred and one good things to eat raises high expectations of verse of Mother Goose gusto. But as one reads beyond the title poem, which is a menu glorified, a catalogue of goodies with tempting adjectives, one finds some out-and-out nonsense, a catalogue of birds, several pretty bits of fancy and a good deal of pure sentiment, not to say melancholy.

If one had not been looking for a profusion of rollicking lines, one would be well pleased with "The Birds and Francis," and one is indeed pleased with "Last Words Before Winter," which pictures the cares and pleasures of a Horace who keeps a farm in the Adirondacks.

Farewell, my flocks,
Farewell. But let me find you,
Safe in your stall and barn and box
With your winter's tale behind you.
Farewell, my cattle (both).
I leave you just as loath
As though you were a hundred head
Instead
Of two-and-a-half.
(Two cows and a calf.)

So much verse is serious, or, if it is light, smart in the manner of "smart society" today or in the eighteenth century, that it is pleasant to find a variation which, although it is neither very clever nor very new, is unstereotyped and unpretentious. One only wishes that the mood could have been sustained from dedication to colophon without letting the note of tragedy in. So many other poets have struck it long and loud

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Some Reflections on Insularity

WE HAVE been taken to task for our recent remark that although we were English, several hundred years ago, we outgrew it . . . "Outgrew," it has been pointed out, implies a sense of present superiority . . . As an admirer of the English, we protest that we had no such intention . . . If we conveyed such an impression without meaning to, that proves, we confess, that we haven't really outgrown being English at all.

The final word on this subject was spoken the other day by another charming Englishwoman of our acquaintance . . . Having a high regard for her sense of humor, we had appealed to her for reassurance that our remark had not actually endangered the good relations between the two greatest, or at least largest, English-speaking nations . . . She thought not . . . She deplored the mistaken impression sometimes received by persons of other nations that the English, quite unconsciously, consider themselves a superior people . . . "Though," she added thoughtfully, "in some particulars, I don't quite see how you can get away from it."

* * *

Now, the English friends we have been quoting are settled, oddly enough, in America . . . Are they the same at home? . . . According to Mr. Harold E. Scarborough, London correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, they are . . . He has been observing them for 11 years, and he sets down his impressions in an entertaining volume called "England Muddles Through" (Macmillan).

We were aware of the English preference for headlines such as "Remarkable Incident" or "Amazing Scenes," which, as Mr. Scarborough says, break the news gently . . . We had not noticed the headline which The Times ran when Channel shipping had been held up for three days by a storm: "Continent Isolated" . . . "It was an American woman resident in England who called my attention to this headline," reports Mr. Scarborough, "and when I showed it to an English journalist he inquired, in honest bewilderment, 'Well, what's wrong with it?' I suggested gently that, having regard only to the population and superficial areas of the two geographical entities, foreigners might have been inclined to say 'England Isolated' rather than 'Continent Isolated'; but he didn't see the point, and hasn't seen it yet."

But let no one imagine that this means to Mr. Scarborough that an Englishman never can see a joke . . . He understands that it all depends on the sort of joke, and that "every country sets up as a measuring standard of humor that which it is pleased to term the lack of humor of some other country."

* * *

Mr. Scarborough has set out with a thesis: that post-war England is completely and utterly different from the England, or Englands, that preceded it . . . It does not seem to us that he has proved it . . . He has certainly passed up some of his best evidence in the way he has handled English post-war literature . . . He just mentions Montague, Mottram, Blunden, Graves and Aldington, and then declares that the fiction writers who dominated the 'twenties were those who dominated the pre-war years: Galsworthy, Bennett, Wells, Conrad, Walpole, Chesterton . . . Of playwrights he mentions only Coward, Sherriff and Shaw—"who," he says, "has produced some of his best work since the war" . . . This will surprise many playgoers . . . In "Back to Methuselah," Shaw was still going strong . . . But are "Saint Joan" and "The Apple Cart" and "Too True to be Good" to be compared with "Candida" and "Pygmalion" and "Man and Superman"? . . . Mr. A. P. Herbert and Mr. A. A. Milne are linked as two men who "have turned out some charming light verse" . . . The fact that Mr. Herbert has also turned out an important novel has been overlooked . . . So has the work of the other novelists and playwrights who have superseded the pre-war giants—of whom perhaps Conrad alone holds his place.

But for all this, we're afraid Mr. Scarborough has hardly proved his case . . . Eleven years in England is probably hardly enough . . . We suspect that the more England changes, the more it remains the same.

* * *

Listen, now, to Mr. Cecil Gray, in his recent book on Sibelius (Oxford): "Within the last year or two signs have not been wanting of the commencement of a definite movement in favor of Sibelius in England, and its eventual spread to other countries can only be a matter of time" . . . Speaking of Helsingfors, he says: "One might almost say that there is something non-European and transatlantic in its newness and spick-and-span modernity were it not for the fact that it exudes a curiously strong and vivid individuality which differentiates it as sharply from the uniform and characterless mushroom growths of the New World as it does from the mature and historic cities of the Old" . . . Uniform mushroom growths like, for example, New Orleans and Montreal.

* * *

Everybody knows that Americans are provincial . . . But have you ever noticed how much more they know of Europe than Europeans know of them? . . . We used to be very humble toward Europe . . . We took it for granted that anything European was by definition better than the corresponding American product . . . But then we began to notice things that disturbed us in the simplicity of our faith.

We had assumed that all English writers were good, and all American writers bad . . . We discovered that although the best English writers were far ahead of the best Americans, the worst of the English reached a depth of literary badness that no American could hope to attain. We listened to concert artists who visited us bringing the most flattering notices from European capitals; but to some of them we didn't listen very long.

Here is an ascending scale of provinciality, as we observe it now: the American small town, New York, London, Rome, Berlin, Paris . . . Probably this is because Europeans who visit America stay as many days as Mr. Scarborough has stayed years in England . . . Or, if they remain permanently, they tend to become cosmopolitan.

A Negro's Life of Lincoln

Set My People Free, by William E. Lilly. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

IT IS certainly no cause for wonder that one of Mr. Lilly's race should write of Abraham Lincoln. It is, rather, more surprising that apparently no one of the increasing number of Negroes who have won recognition in literature has before attempted to portray the man whose life has made so great a change in the lot of the Afro-American. But the fact that this is said to be the first biographical study of the Emancipator by a Negro makes it the more disappointing to those of us who might have hoped for something better.

For after making every allowance possible, it must be admitted that this is a generally unsatisfactory piece of work. First of all, it is based entirely on secondhand material. The author apparently consulted no original documents, not even such as other biographers before him have incorporated in their works. More than this, Mr. Lilly has been unfortunate in the earlier "Lives" he has read, for he has obviously placed an immense amount of faith in Herndon—probably the most unreliable of all who have written of Lincoln. And this faith has caused Mr. Lilly even to repeat Herndon's nonsense about the "shattered romance of Abraham and Anne," as well as all his tales of the unhappy married life of the Lincolns. It would have been better for Mr. Lilly if he had never read Herndon at all.

Another failing in this book is the assumption that Lincoln's whole political career was molded by his attitude toward slavery. However, much Lincoln disliked slavery, it is not possible to prove that that dislike was even a dominant factor in his slow rise from the Legislature of Indiana to the White House. The Emancipation Proclamation itself was a "war measure," its enforcement dependent upon the continued resistance of the Confederate States to the Federal Government.

While the author undoubtedly intended his book to be "popular" it would be better for an occasional footnote or at least a brief bibliography. It is unsatisfactory to read whole pages of quotations and anecdotes with never an indication of their source, or an attempt to authenticate them.

Alice's Adventures Underground, by Lewis Carroll (New York: Macmillan) a facsimile of the original manuscript in the prim, neat hand of Mr. Dodgson, with illustrations also by the author, which, if they do not excel Sir John Tenniel's in every instance, have a piquancy of their own that perhaps gave a cue to the artist, is a valuable addition to Carrolliana. The original plates from Richard Clay & Sons were used by Macmillan & Co., London, in 1876, 11 years after the publication of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland." The author had given his permission for the appearance of the facsimile volume, "the profits, if any, to be given to children's hospitals and convalescent homes for children." These plates were bought from Macmillan & Co., Limited, by the Macmillan Company, New York, to reprint in honor of the Lewis Carroll centenary in 1932.

By Legs and Camel

Arabia Felix, by Bertram Thomas. Introduction by T. E. Lawrence. London: Cape. 25s. New York: Scribner. $5.

IT IS distressing, if Colonel Lawrence's statement is correct, that since Mr. Bertram Thomas has crossed the Rub al Khali Desert from south to north, from the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf, there is no considerable part of the world untraveled by the white man. Distressing to our Alexanders who will have no more worlds to conquer. I don't know that I should have said the antarctic was well enough known yet; and what of Brazil and the Amazon Basin? But if Colonel Lawrence is right after all there is great consolation, as he points out, in the fact that this final piece of discovery was done in the traditional manner: Mr. Thomas' legs and his camels achieved it. There was no last minute humiliation before the slickness of the machine and its wheels. Legs can at last say to wheels that they have conquered the whole world completely and first, without extraneous aid.

There were two main reasons for the isolation of Rub al Khali from the approach of western man: first, the lack of rain and the merciless heat, second, the fanatical religion of the scattered nomad tribes who live for and by war and turn the few water holes into ambushes. These factors preserved inviolate an area equal to the half of Europe; and even Arabia in general has been usefully penetrated only by some 20 European explorers in a matter of centuries. To make the attempt required, therefore, from Mr. Bertram Thomas years of study and preparation and the making final plans in complete secrecy. He left Dhufar in the south in the winter, crossing The Uraq adh Dhahiya Mountains without knowing whether—the ordinary risk of casual raids apart!—he would be permitted by the northern tribes to complete his journey across the central desert to the port of Doha.

Patience and Tact

In an earlier trial expedition into the Qara Mountains—the frankincense country above Dhufar—he had seen the feud at work among his own men; but in this greater journey he was fortunate enough not to fall in with raiders and to find his way amicably smoother for him among the northern Murras by the Sheikh who had been sent on ahead to undertake the risky negotiations. The Murras had never seen a white man. Besides courage, great patience with Arab customs, resource and tact in the inevitable religious difficulties, a sense of when to be firm and when to give way were Mr. Thomas's assets. When, as often happened, he was asked about his own tribe and was obliged to tell these warriors that murder was abhorrent to his people and that his tribe's great riches came from working, they shook their heads and replied sadly, "God forgive you," and were heard to remark that anyway he was an upright and truthful man.

Their camels were to them more precious than human lives. Every encampment was the scene of endless disputes for lighter loads, better pasturage, more water for their beasts; every water hole the occasion of anxious reconnoitering. But men who would quarrel to the last about Maria Theresa dollars would share their food with their fellows and refuse to begin eating until all late comers were in camp. The most remarkable quality of these nomads was their uncanny ability for reading the sands: "The sands are a public diary, that even he who runs may read, for all living creatures go unshod. Each of my companions not only knew at a glance the footmarks of every man and camel of my caravan but claimed to know those of his absent tribe and not a few of his enemies. No bird may alight, no wild beast or insect pass but needs must leave its history on the sands and the record lasts until a rising wind bears a fine sand along to obliterate it." And with this there was their amazing sense of direction, almost as accurate as Mr. Thomas's instruments.

Rich Store of Knowledge

It is impossible to indicate the rich store of knowledge and unique observation which this book contains on every page. The whole life of a primitive people is set before us. All is simply told and with much art. He has recorded too many of their camp fire stories. The photographs and maps are excellent. The book is written in the right way: that is, it is the record of an immense personal experience and makes no attempt to go beyond that by digressing into a general study, though Mr. Thomas has a wealth of knowledge to draw upon at will. The traveler—it is possibly the official tradition—is secondary to the cause of knowledge and discovery for their own sakes. There is valuable anthropological material in the book, upon which Sir Arthur Keith has contributed a commentary.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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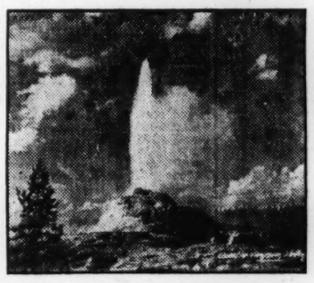
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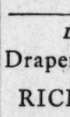


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BEAUTY SHOP
Genuine Frederick Wave, $5.00
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202 MADISON STREET
Exclusive Millinery at Popular Prices
No Two Hats Alike

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The Store of Distinctive Women's Wear

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8-12 A. M. Daily

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Ready-to-Wear
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PEACHTREE AT CAIN
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Independent—Progressive—Competitive

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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YOUR CHOICE of the best
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Studies your features and coloring and fashions your hat adapted to your own individuality.
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DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
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TEL. 2-1929
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Keep That Fresh
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DRY CLEANING CO.
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Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

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Ice and Storage Co.
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HIGH CLASS COAL
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished apartments, every convenience; wonderful mountain views; Grove Park near Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf St.

BOOKS

EMMA DUNN
Teaches
Every thought we think
Good or bad is expressed
in the tone of voice.
Booklet of teaching $1.00
Mail orders filled
Address 6933 Franklin Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

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HOF-BRAU INN

FACING THE OCEAN, ROCKPORT, MASS. To lease, one of the most picturesque hostelries in New England, doing a fine business; the rathskeller, the lounge and the chambers, which overlook the bathing beach, are reminiscent of Europe; only persons with experience, who can furnish bond, will be considered. Box 204. Tel. 2438.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FLOWERS

FORSYTHIA
Attractively bunched and sent by mail, 50c and up postpaid. Also quantity rates. Address C. A. NEARPASS, Bernardsville, N. J.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents; direct representation required for whole of Australia, if possible, for cotton piece goods; head office, 73 Ann St., Brisbane; agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Perth.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA COUNTRY HOME—Modern architecture, every convenience; located two miles from center of ideal Southern California city on 12-acre orange grove which for the past three years has returned over 10% annually on $70,000.00 cost; full description, photographs and attractive terms to interested, responsible parties, courtesy to realtors. Address OWNER, Box 81, Pomona, California.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to few women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; many Monitor readers now successfully represent us. Our consistent advertising in Monitor for several years aids representatives' sales; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-15, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF.—Very attractive 8-room home, all modern conveniences, unexcelled mountain and ocean view; large, airy rooms, sun parlor, double garage, large grounds. 15205 Friends St. Ph, 25579.

EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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CORSETIERES

BERLIN — Corsets to measure — Korsetts, Hüftgürtel, Bhalter nach Mass, individuell nach jeder Figur z. billigsten Preisen. EMMA SCHRÖDER, Halensee. Bornstedterstr. 3, hpt.

HOMES TO SHARE

ENGLAND—Young lady, living alone, offers comfortable home to educated German girl in return companionship & light service. MISS TURNER, 1 Cremorne Road, Four Oaks, Warwickshire.

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SMALL ORCHESTRA
MUSIK - KAPELLE
Junges eleg. Ehepaar (Klavier u. Viol. mit Nebeninstr.) acceptiert ab Duo aufwärts f. Sommer-Engagement f. Konzertstimmung u. Tanz. Emil SCHEID, München, Landwehrstr. 61, I. r.

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GERMANY—Young people received as boarders, $28 monthly; Christian Scientists welcome; higher secondary school in the place, also professional training school for electrical engineering and watch and clock making, FRAU MARIA MÜLLER, Schopfelen Str. 24, Schwenningen, Schwarzwald, Germany.

LIDINGÖ I. PENSIONAT SKOGSHÖJD—High altitude, pure air in pinewood; peaceful, nice rooms, bathroom, excellent food, radio. Tel. Lidingö 1262.

POST WANTED

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—TYPISTE, STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, good credentials; would like to serve as private secretary to business manager. A. E. A., 20 Munro Street, Armadale, Victoria, Australia.

SWITZERLAND—Young Swiss woman seeks position care of children. Write MISS GERMAINE SCHWAB, Marin, Neuchatel.

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings, TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7. 1. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

SEWING

PARIS—Lady mends, sews by day; household or personal linen. MRS. DAVIDS, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Paris.

SINGING LESSONS

PARIS—CHARLES LAGOURGUE, 6 Porte Point-du-Jour; singing lessons and complete musical education given in English, French.

TO LET

PARIS—Charming furnished flat, private house, 2 bedrooms, 2 reception, hall, kitchen, bathroom, veranda, garden, hot-cold water; by appointment. EDZARD-BAYER, 38 rue de Longchamp, Neuilly, Seine. Tel. Maillot 33-54.

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Manufacturer and Retailer of
Beautiful Shoes
for Madame and Mademoiselle
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GL. KONGEVEJ 99
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PERFUMERY
BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
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Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
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Fashionable Dressmaking
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats
ANNE M. FERDINANDSEN
Markmandsgade 8 Tlf. Amager 0316x

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For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

RÉAL
HAND-MADE
LINGERIE & BLOUSES
Very attractive prices
Exclusive Models
Finest Silks
392, RUE ST-HONORE

GERMANY

BERLIN

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The leading firms for Corsets and Underwear
Neumann
Lewandowski Obersky
about 90 shops all over Berlin

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 *Establ. 1853*
PRIME MEAT & DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren
Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
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Telephone, J 1 Bismarck 4556

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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DRAWINGS DESIGNS ARTISTIC PRINTING
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POTSDAMERPLATZ
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High-class. Running water. Private baths.

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Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction. Professional Training.
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Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
BLUMENHAUS
Hermann Scholz
Fallersleber Str. 29 Tel. 1955
Blumen für alle Gelegenheiten

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The Big Fashionable Shoestore
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Shoes made to measure. Repairs
Elegant up-to-date styles.
Prices are: 12.50, 14.50, 16.50, 18.50
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Stets elegant Neuheiten

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"Zum Lustigen Füsilier"
Old Established Family Restaurant
Renowned cuisine
GLIESMARODER STR. 4 Tel. 1754
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Hohepfortestr. 55 Tel. 24794
OBST u. GEMÜSE
ff Hausschlachtewurst
Neu aufgenommen: DONATH APFELSAFT

MÜNCHEN

HAIRDRESSERS
Herren- und Damenfriseur
A. KRAUS
Karmeliterstr.2, beim Promenadeplatz
Tel.: 90943 Reelle Bedienung

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Musical Instruments
S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13 Phone 22580
PIANOS & RADIOS

HUISHOPIJAM, 10 Smaken
42 cts per pot
GEKRIST ALLISEERDE GEMBER
20 cts per ons
GROCERY
J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG
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ELECTRIC PRINTING
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Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

TE HUUR. To let for the first of May TOP FLOOR—2de ETAGE
Very quiet and sunny place. Two big rooms, one small. Kitchen and large balcony. Near lines 1, 7, 11, 14.
52 Danckertstraat Please Phone 334126

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11 Via Magenta

TORRICELLI
formerly Schostal
Best Quality, Good Prices
Knitted Goods, Tricot, Stockings
Scarves, Sport Jackets
3 VIA CERRATANI

Old England Stores
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

L. GALLI
Coral, Cameos, Tortoise Shell
Artistic Jewelry
LUNG ARNO CORSINI 2

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Let us fit you with a comfortable and well-fitting corset in one of our nice dressing rooms
Twilfit
11 Nybrogatan 11

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

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FIRST CLASS GROCERIES
Engelbrektsgatan 21
Tel. 1319, N. 5702
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

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STATIONERY
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

HIGH-CLASS DRAPERS
BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

ELLEN KARLSSON
Coat and Dressmaker
Östermalmsgatan 66 Tel. Ö. 4505

Astrid Ahlström & Co.
MILLINERY SHOP
Always Latest Novelties
Biblioteksgatan 12. 1st and 2nd Floor.

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Biblioteksgatan 1
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Copper Articles.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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BOLLWERK 15

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Materials of the best quality for Ladies and Gentlemen
Modern designs, moderate prices. Choice collection of silks, Trousseaux.

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Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
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Thunstrasse 17 Tel. Bw. 23.31

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Robes et Manteaux
Berne. 17 Monbijoustrasse

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J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

SWITZERLAND

BERNE *(Continued)*



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HASLI MATERIAL
AU BON MARCHE
Only Representative Spitalgasse 3-7

FORTA MATERIALS
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LINGERIE
SUMMER FROCKS
SPORTS DRESSES
In all shades and qualities.
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Curtains Materials Carpets
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Founded 1868

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Bern
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PURE FOODS
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Theaterplatz 9
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LIEBEGGWEG 10
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High Class Grocery Store
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Terraillet-Rotisserie

Electricite de l'Automobile
PIRET FRERES
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Telephone: 24.484
Electrical equipment for cars

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
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Speciality of Baby Garments, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting-Wool.

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ROBES & MANTEAUX
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Dairy Produce

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OF SQUARE DAPPLES
Swiss Chocolates Tobler
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Tel. 25.034

Tea Room De Richemont
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BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES
R. SINNIGER-VALET
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Founded 1870
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TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
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Table-linen. Bed-linen. Table-cloths.
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58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
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CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

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Union of South Africa

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Corticelli
Stocking Specialists
QUALITY AND SERVICE
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Every Pair Guaranteed —"Fair Wear or a Free Pair."
Shop at Our Stores:—
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Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class
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WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING
and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
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THE GREEN PARROT TEA ROOMS
Home-made Cakes Dainty Teas
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Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
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Phone Dbn. North 180
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The Queens Bridge—P. O. Umgani

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Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery
All Repairs Personally Supervised
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High Class Grocers & Provision Merchants
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FAMILY HAIRDRESSERS
(Experienced Attendants)
Eugene Permanent Waving Specialty £2.2.0
GREENACRE'S PASSAGE PHONE 1032

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Grocers & General Dealers
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EAST LONDON

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NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

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Pritchard St., opp. Law Courts
Kerk St., opp. Anstey's & Loveday St., opp. Tram Terminus



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"Made in sight by men in white"

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Cleaners and Dyers
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The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
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Double and single. Good table.
3 minutes' walk to tram.
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Union of South Africa

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WHYTE & CO.
Port Elizabeth

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ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
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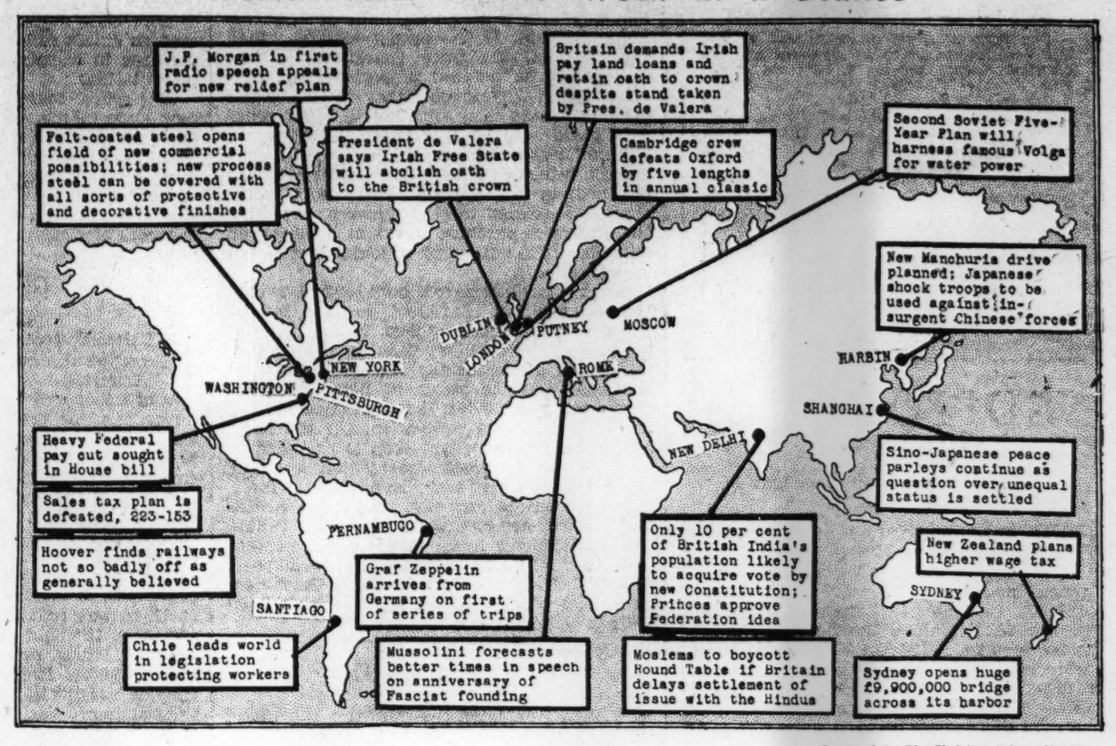
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Tulip Tree
(Liriodendron tulipifera)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Massachusetts to Ontario and Wisconsin, southward to Florida, southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. Commonest and reaching maximum growth in the valleys of the lower Ohio and on the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee up to 5000 feet.

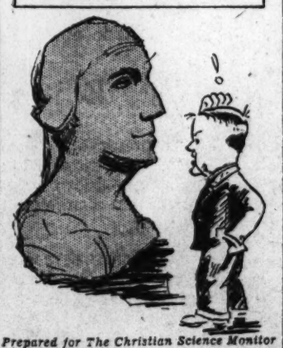
Distinguishing features: A most beautiful tree, oftentimes 200 feet tall; leaves very smooth and shiny, with two lateral lobes at the base and two at the apex, with a notch in between; flowers 2½ to 3 inches deep, with greenish yellow petals conspicuously marked with orange; fruit an elongated cone, ripening in late September or October and falling away entire.

Discovery of this tree in blossom must have yielded a moderate surprise to the original discoverer, for tulips are bright colored lilies, herbs of only a foot or two in height, yet high among the lofty branches of the liriodendron one finds an abundance of delightful tulip-like flowers. This is just another of North America's native and valuable trees, a member of the magnolia family. This group is distinguished by having aromatic, bitter bark and displaying large single flowers with overlapping sepals and petals. All its members are either trees or shrubs.

Oftentimes raising its top to a height of 200 or more feet, the tall straight trunk continues uninterrupted by branches for 80 to 100 feet and then forms a narrow pyramid, or in old age a broad, spreading head. The stems are as regular as if turned on a lathe. The wood is brittle, soft, and easily worked, the delight of boys who are studying the use of tools in manual training courses, where it is called "Whitewood." Timber men know it as "poplar." The heartwood is light yellow or creamy brown and the sapwood white. It is largely used for interior decorating, for finishing the interior of homes, boats, for broom handles, woodenware in the kitchen, and in the middle West for shingles.

Though rather sparsely grown in New England, it is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental or shade tree, both here and in western and central Europe, notably Germany. The Latin designation of Liriodendron is derived from the Greek words for lily or tulip, and tree. Once one has the shape of these leaves clearly in mind, identification by them alone is comparatively simple. No other North American tree has quite the same shaped leaves.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEMS

A New York sculptor recently presented President Hoover with a seven-foot bust of George Washington.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

WONDROUS is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its power of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—CARLYLE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pro rata, prorate (E. H. A.)—The first—sounded *pro* (long *o*) *ray'-ta* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*)—was incorporated into our language with the meaning of the original Latin, "proportionally." If a pro rata assessment is made against the stockholders of a company, they are required to pay amounts varying with the number of shares they own. Let us assume that a certain company's stock is held 50 per cent by A, 25 per cent by B, and 25 per cent by C. An assessment of $1000 imposed on a pro rata basis would be paid $500 by A and $250 each by B and C.

The verb "prorate"—sounded preferably with accent on the first syllable, *pro'-rate* (vowels long; secondary stress on second syllable)—is gradually winning recognition. It means "to assess pro rata." A fair assessment is prorated against the stockholders of a company.

Master (R. E. S., who points out that Webster's calls for the *a* as in *ask*, but that the common pronunciation is with the *a* as in *mat*)—If you accept Webster's, stand by your authority and sound the *a* as in *ask*. (See below.) The pronunciation with the *a* as in *arm* is accepted throughout Great Britain.

"One-dot a" and "two-dot a" (M. B. J. and Miss B. D., who request a discrimination between the *a* as in *ask* and that in *arm*)—The "two-dot a" is found in such words as *arm, ah, alms, palm, father*. It is often called the "open throat" vowel.

The "one-dot a" is found in such words as *ask, staff, path, pass, dance, command*, and has a medial sound between the "two-dot a" and the short *a* as in *at*. It is perhaps nearer the *a* in *arm*, but it is sounded further forward in the mouth. Perhaps if you will open the throat prepared to utter the "two-dot a," but endeavor from this position to approximate the short *a* sound, you will arrive at the proper medial sound of the "one-dot a." (With a little practice you will detect the quality between the open "two-dot *a*" in *arm* and the flat, short *a* in *at*.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Louisville Courier Journal: Why has nobody thought of putting a tax of 1 or 2 per cent on the tax bills?

Judge: And there may be very few people in theaters these days, but one thing is certain—they all sit directly in front of us.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Strange as it may seem, a few persons of importance still sign their names almost legibly.

Toledo Blade: Most former soldiers are for peace—some of them because the pay for saluting a second lieutenant is inadequate.

Ohio State Journal: This is the time of the year when men are beginning to compare the size of the coal pile with the calendar.

Humorist: We read of a man who stood on his toes for nearly two hours. He was more considerate than the spectator at the football match the other day who persisted in standing on ours.

Arkansas Gazette: It would be well to get it over to various speeders around town that the record established by Sir Malcolm Campbell is 247 miles plus per hour; that they can't come anywhere near that, and that it's a waste of gasoline to keep trying.

Passing Show: When a specimen has been accepted for exhibition in the British Museum, it cannot afterward be taken out of the building without an Act of Parliament. Fortunately this stricture does not apply to umbrellas left by forgetful visitors in the cloakroom.

In Lighter Vein

Knew It

In a local court a wee laddie was standing in the witness box with his mouth wide open.

"Sonny," said one of the court officials in an audible whisper, "ye're standin' wi' yer mouth wide open."

"I ken," was the reply. "I opened it masel'."—*Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.*

The Usual Procedure

Diner: "You haven't given me my usual two pieces of steak."

Waiter: "That's right, sir. I'll bring it right back to the cook to cut it in half, as he usually does."

An Achievement

City-bred: "Your method of cultivating your crop is old-fashioned. I'd be surprised if you get more than 10 pounds of apples off that tree."

Farmer: "So would I. It's a pear tree!"—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Cheaper

A lady was going on a long journey by bus, and took her little Pomeranian with her.

"Half a crown for the dog!" she said to the conductor. "That's ridiculous."

"Aye, you'd be cheaper to leave it and buy anither at the ither end."—*Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.*



Passing Show

"Why do you put the dog's food under the piano?"

"He won't let anybody go near it."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The water area of the United States—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,013 square miles, while the land area amounts to 2,973,776 square miles?

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors, determined the situation of the Mason and Dixon's line, which later was regarded as the boundary between the free states and the slave states?

Latin was up to comparatively recent times the official language of Hungary?

The elevation of Delaware is lower than that of any other state of the Union—being only 60 feet above sea level?

The first use of electric motive power on United States railroads was on the Baltimore & Ohio in 1895 at Baltimore?

In Germany's recent election over 50 per cent of the population cast their votes?

Venezuela is the most northern country of South America?

The use of hairpins is thought to have originated in Asia?

The Library of Congress in Washington contains some 4,300,000 volumes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Business Blessed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leipzig, Ger.

A YOUNG pastry baker repeatedly told one of his customers, who regularly visited his shop on Saturday night, that his business was going very poorly. The lady encouraged him and told him not to depreciate his business by unnecessary complaining.

The income of the lady having been reduced so that the family had been obliged to do without the customary Sunday cake, she bought only bread one Saturday night. The baker nevertheless wrapped one of his best cakes for her, remarking that his store was full of goods and no one would come to buy anyway, and it was his desire to rejoice someone's heart with the beautiful cake. The lady accepted the cake with gracious thanks and later brought the baker a basket of apples from her community garden. These apples were particularly suitable for apple tarts. The baker at first declined the gift, saying it was too much to accept, and adding: "Your gratitude has already blessed me, for last night, after you had left, I sold my entire stock of wares in the short space of time before closing."

What They Say

English Trade

"Britain can take her part in the coming period of prosperity, but, to do this successfully, our manufacturers must be prepared to meet the taste, the quality, and the price of the buyer, and this cannot be done unless we send abroad the right men, armed with the right goods."—*Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong.*

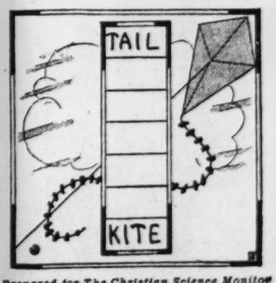
Einstein's Influence

"Professor Einstein's influence has gone beyond the field of science. His interest in the development of international understandings has been exceedingly wholesome and has spread beyond the mere local group with whom he has had immediate contact."—*Dr. Robert A. Millikan.*

Cause of Crime

"It is in the breakdown of religious training in the home, in the church, and in the school that we must look for the present cause of crime."—*Prof. Francis B. Sayre, Harvard Law School.*

Tail to Kite Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By changing one letter at a time and making proper words each time, change the word "Tail" to "Kite," filling in the words in the blank spaces.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Able" Puzzle

Changeable, Acceptable, Breakable.
Charitable, Durable, Capable, Agreeable

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of he Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Sanctity of Treaties

BOTH in the political and in the economic sphere there is a struggle between those who uphold the sanctity of treaties in all circumstances and those who regard treaties as merely applicable to temporary conditions. The Far East troubles, the European unrest, the move to repudiate the Free State Treaty, the doubts that have arisen as to the payment of debts and reparations, the resistance to serious measures of disarmament, are all phases of this dispute between those who insist on treaties as absolute and those who consider treaties as relative.

It is properly said that if treaties are to be repudiated or even modified because they become onerous, the whole basis of civilization will be undermined. The doctrine of "scraps of paper" if accepted will leave the world at the mercy of arbitrary desires backed up by unscrupulous force. If such and such clauses of the Versailles Treaty, for example, are to be torn up because they embarrass one of the parties, what guarantee will there be that the rest will be respected? And if the Versailles Treaty is thus shattered, what trust can be placed in any other treaties? Everything will be in the melting pot. No arrangements will be valid. Countries will behave in accordance with their good pleasure and their military might.

In the same way, it is argued that nonfulfillment of the Young plan, and consequential nonfulfillment of the debt accords signed by Europe and America, will destroy international credit. If it is possible to sweep aside solemn contracts, how will it be possible to rely on any?

That is one view, and it must be confessed that it does not seem unreasonable. The opposite view, pushed to extremes, is clearly unreasonable. Engagements, whether taken by China and Japan, or by Germany and France, must obviously, as far as possible, be executed. It is not for one side to affirm that the conditions agreed upon no longer suit it and therefore can be ignored. That way lies sheer anarchy, and it is not unlikely that bitter feelings, and eventually war, would come out of any unilateral denunciation of treaties.

But there is a middle course which commends itself more and more to men of good will and good sense. They admit that even bad treaties must be kept if it is materially possible to keep them, not only because they constitute specific promises, but for the sake of the general order. But there is no menace to treaties in general in pointing out the defects of a particular treaty, and in agitating against it and urging its revision. It cannot be abrogated legally by one side, but it can be criticized; and if the criticism is well founded, it would be in the interest of treaties in general for all concerned to consent to necessary rectifications.

In the case of the financial agreements, it would certainly be lamentable to allow the impression to gain ground that they can be treated as of no importance. They are binding, and must be so considered, on pain of rendering financial agreements in general worthless, and bringing financial operations to a standstill for want of good faith. But it is surely apparent that agreements that were drawn up in certain circumstances may be unfair if the circumstances change, and once more it would seem to be in the interest of agreements in general for all the parties concerned to consent to any needful revision.

It would be a mistake to represent treaties and agreements as documents that can be dismissed at the will of one of the parties. But it would be equally a mistake to suppose that they are to be enforced when they no longer correspond to the conditions which have developed since their acceptance. They should be honestly carried out until changing circumstances make them clearly anomalous; but when they are seen to be anomalous, they can have no virtue in themselves.

They cannot pretend to be fixed and final when nothing else is fixed and final. They have no inherent force, but derive their force purely from the conditions to which they were meant to apply, and when those conditions have been transformed it is time for the accords to be transformed.

So, by an apparent paradox, the best way of preserving the sanctity of treaties is not to insist on the fulfillment of treaties at all costs, but to revise and even, on occasion, to cancel particular treaties in accordance with events.

Britain's Modified Wheat Quota

MR. MACDONALD'S wheat quota scheme for helping the British farmer resembles Alonso, King of Naples, in Shakespeare's "Tempest," in having

> Suffered a sea change
> Into something rich and strange.

The scheme as designed in 1931 would have required the British loaf to contain a stated proportion of home-grown flour. But the British wheat trade found this would be extremely difficult to carry out in practice. As now modified, the scheme simply taxes the British miller and flour importer to the extent of the cost of guaranteeing to the home farmer a minimum price—ordinarily 10s. per hundredweight (112 pounds)—for the entire domestic crop.

The size of this crop is to be determined annually with a maximum limit of 27,000,000 hundredweight. If the output is larger than the estimate, the price guaranteed to the farmer will be reduced proportionately, thus discouraging the employment of unsuitable land for wheat cultivation. State interference with trade is to be kept as small as possible. The miller and the flour importer are to operate the scheme for themselves with the help of a body of fourteen commissioners. A secure market is assured to the farmer by requiring the millers to purchase stocks of home-grown millable wheat remaining unsold at the end of the cereal year.

There is much to be said both for and against the arrangement. Britain's position in the world wheat trade is unique. Importing as it does from abroad more than 85 per cent of its supply, an artificially increased price for the small balance grown at home need not necessarily be an evil if it restores now derelict fields to profitable cultivation. On the other hand, the world's wheat crop is so much in excess of requirements already that anything of the kind can very easily be pushed too far.

The scheme in any case must raise British bread prices somewhat. Its success or failure therefore depends in the main upon the extent to which in its operation a just balance is maintained between the interests of the farmer and those of the British public unconnected with the land.

What, No Sales Tax?

HAVING defeated the sales tax, the House of Representatives faces the question, With what substitute will it balance the budget? Or is it going to balance the budget?

The Ways and Means Committee apparently will turn back now—especially since the beer tax has been beaten again—to a list of miscellaneous excise taxes akin to the program first submitted by the Treasury Department. These include a three-cent letter postage rate, a tax on automobiles, a levy of one cent a gallon on gasoline, taxes on theater admissions, radios and phonographs, domestic consumption of electricity and possibly a tax on checks.

Many may doubt whether Congress will indorse enough of these to accomplish what President Hoover again has urged—namely, to cover the Government's expenses next year. Such a schedule of excises is, as Chairman Charles R. Crisp of the Ways and Means Committee said, only a selective sales tax not called a sales tax, and is open to no few objections. For example, after the willingness of the automobile industry to go along in a general sales tax it will seem hardly fair to load that industry—no longer exactly in the luxury class—with two of the heaviest levies in the list.

Probably the principal question, in view of the present temper of the House, is whether the majority which defeated the sales tax and left the nominal House leaders high and dry will even attempt seriously to balance the budget. The cheers which greeted Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee when he advocated a bond issue to take care of the deficit indicate a considerable willingness to leave the budget unbalanced.

Indeed, it is argued by some that to draw on the future is only in keeping with the Administration's efforts generally to offset deflation—that heavy taxes put brakes on business and that a bond issue to tide over the emergency would contribute to a needed expansion of credit. Granted that it is no financial crime for the Government to borrow against a reasonably certain future, the dangerous thing about running on an unbalanced budget—as many cities are learning to their sorrow—is to keep it from becoming a habit. Moreover, every loan affects the nation's credit so as to make borrowing more expensive.

Apart from its fiscal bearings, the overturn in the sales tax vote has political implications which will keep the prognosticators busy. The solidity of the Democratic Party in the lower house becomes a somewhat uncertain quantity. Chairman Crisp has acquitted himself honorably in a losing fight. But the leadership of Speaker Garner and the boom for his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President have received unmistakably a jarring setback. Some advantage may accrue to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a presidential aspirant, though he has alternately criticized budget-balancing bond issues by the National Government and indorsed them for the State of New York.

At any rate, new hands are in control of the financial destinies of the Government, and the people will watch with eager concern the results of the course now to be set.

Opera in the Schoolroom

THE quartet of graduate students from New York, recently sent on tour by the National Music League to present operas in school auditoriums in some thirty cities and towns in the eastern states, should bring encouragement, inspiration and a new urge to achieve to thousands of school children. The motivation of these concerts is, however, far more comprehensive. If concerts and operas of a decade hence are to have appreciative and understanding audiences, these must be composed of the school children of today. It seems some provision should be made to enable American schools in larger centers to enjoy the advantages of music presented by talented artist-students.

If it be true that "youth inspires youth," musically talented young people, listening to the musical accomplishments of youthful artists who but a brief time since sat at school desks among them, may greatly profit by the experience. Their progress in music must be step by step, through persistent, painstaking work, which many are getting in school orchestras and choruses. But sometimes even the earnest student may feel he needs new light for his next footstep. Then along comes an eager, enthusiastic group of singers, composed of music students, to perform an opera at the local school. As one listens he is fully aroused. Surely, what some have done, another may attempt.

This might alone indicate the worth of the movement. But the objective is broader. Most children may be taught at least to evaluate and appreciate music, the same as they are taught to appreciate literature. Music is a part of the modern child's education, and children have a privilege in learning by means of these local presentations.

This school-touring plan is comparatively a new undertaking, but in this the third year since its inception nearly three times as many concerts, vocal and instrumental, have been given in schools throughout the United States as in the first year. This would seem evidence that there is both a need and a welcome for the work of student-artists on school rostrums.

Good Work

HIGHEST commendation should be accorded the organizations headed by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the Association of National Advertisers for their campaign to demobilize the army of unemployed. Finding jobs for 60,000 men a week, they have now obtained employment for more than 300,000. And the manager of the campaign, reporting to President Hoover, declares that fresh courage and confidence is arising throughout the nation as a result.

Certainly the march of so many men going back to work must be heartening not only to them but to all who behold the unusual spectacle. It would be difficult to estimate the effect of their renewed hope—and renewed buying power. These shock troops may carry enough weight to tip the balance toward a general improvement in business, particularly if their number is increased to the 1,000,000 which is the goal.

Some who have indorsed this drive's motive have questioned its method. They have felt that to ask employers to take on extra men or to put men back to work when there was no new work to do was to foster an artificial process. They have pointed out that a genuine stimulus for business comes only from increased demand for goods, that men cannot be kept at work producing unless somebody buys what they produce. They would start at the other end and seek by increasing consumption to increase employment.

It must be recognized that this viewpoint is essentially sound in theory. And it is unlikely that reëmployed men can be kept long at work unless there is work for them to do, orders for them to fill. But it may be that many employers can find odd jobs or can afford to pay wages and produce for stock until the spending power of these workers is felt. And whatever the theory, 1,000,000 jobs constitute a tremendous fact. Their impact upon an economic machine which seems to be waiting for a push to start it up the hill again may be decisive.

Bricks Without Straw

PERHAPS it is true that in the life experience of every person lies the material for at least one first-rate story. But is that necessarily to imply that every man has the skill requisite for the recording of his story? It is a hard question, which few ask and fewer care to answer.

Yet the other day an editor had the courage to set down the cold facts of the case. And in so doing, Mr. Robert Choate of the Boston Herald has done a considerable service to those who write and to those whose function it is to read and judge the things others write.

In these days when the more usual jobs are scarce, a number of well-intentioned persons are taking up their pens with the remark: "Well, I have always thought I could write. That is one recourse left to me. Why not do it now?"

It never occurs to some of these people that they ought first to learn how to write. If their object were to bake pies, or to lay bricks, or to play the piano, even to drive a car, they would seek out the proper instructor, learn and then practice what they had learned—before setting their pies impressively on the dinner table, or giving a public recital, or inviting anyone to live in their impromptu brick houses. Instead, if they think they can write, the thing is as good as accomplished, and away they hasten to the nearest post box. Then, when the long white envelopes return, the would-be authors are grieved.

As a matter of fact, so are the editors. It is not entirely a lark for them. They enjoy accepting an excellent contribution when they can. It is not their inclination to go on rejecting articles or verses, written by people whose whole hearts have been involved in their tasks. Nevertheless, editors have innumerable and, to the uninitiated, unimaginable needs and purposes. They have even a sort of misty goal which they like to call a standard of excellence.

If editors could be caught off guard, they would perhaps express their preference for contributors who recognize that writing is as hard work as any the world knows, contributors who are willing to learn and to strive, contributors who take the trouble to study the pages of the periodicals to which they offer their work, contributors who are not loath to read the best writing of their contemporaries in a search for incentive and stimulus and perspective. Editors are always eagerly on the lookout for such contributors as these—the seasoned writers, yes, but also intelligent and enthusiastic newcomers.

Editorial Notes

To preserve the beauty of its ancient university, Cambridge, Eng., is adding to its park holdings—knowing well that an architectural prize, like a precious jewel, is enhanced by its setting.

The shovel scrapes the coal-bin boards,
The jelly shelf is drear;
Dad's looking at a Wimple Eight—
No doubt that spring is here.

With all the bridges bearing his name, George Washington's river-crossing fame seems still on the increase.

Reviving Wooden Ladies

WITH a half chuckle, genial Charlie Crocker, lord of the galley and fifth man on the Frank Brainerd's stubborn mainsheet, laid aside a much-worn newspaper.

Wedged in the tiny focsle's upper bunk, John Pederson, A.B., settled himself upon one elbow in anticipation of a gam with the grizzled sea cook in the quiet companionship of a watch below.

* * *

"What's that you said about wooden ladies?" queried the little Scandinavian.

"There's a piece here about revivin' 'em," replied Crocker.

"Revivin' em! Revivin' wooden ladies?"

"Figureheads!" explained the other in a tone of despair. "Figureheads, they're talkin' of puttin' 'em on ships again."

"What's the use?" put in Pederson after a moment of silence. "They ain't much good except for looks. Besides where'd they put 'em on ships nowadays? Course I reckon we could stow one under our bowsprit pretty handy. It couldn't look any worse either than that carved billet head we're totin' round with the yellow paint where there ought to be real gilt. But now that sailin' vessels like ours are few and far between there wouldn't be no point to havin' a full figurehead."

"Well," responded Crocker, "it says here they wouldn't exactly have figureheads again but shields or coat o' arms to fit the name of the place or the family the vessel was named for. Maybe nothin' 'll ever come of it, but I'd kind of like to see it just the same."

"Yeah," agreed the able seaman, "I'd like to see 'em come back. Wonder how they ever happened to have 'em, anyway!"

"Well, mind you, I ain't no authority on figureheads, but I used to hear said it started with superstitious sailors."

"What kind of sailors?" Pederson interrupted.

"Superstitious ones; sailors like you," returned the cook, "what are always on the jump to turn a lazarette hatch cover right side up in case someone happens to leave it bottom up, and things like that. They're the ones that started this figurehead business. Way back centuries ago sailors figured a ship couldn't find her way around without a figurehead. Then in time it turned out that a ship just wa'nt a ship without one. 'Course they always looked right smart with 'em. Sort of made ships stand out from each other.

"Why I remember goin' out to Sydney more'n forty years ago and seein' the Down-easters and the crack British wool clippers berthed at Circular Quay; and takin' in all the figureheads that hung over the end of the pier was like visitin' a museum. Why, there was goddesses and statesmen and characters out o' books to say nothin' of lions and snakes and fishes and birds. It was the same as a good edji-cashun. If a man knew what they all stood for he knew a lot about litry-choor and hist'ry and things like that."

* * *

"I remember a little iron bark I signed in once named the Arethusa," observed the Scandinavian. "She carried a figurehead what was like the woman she was named for—a goddess, I guess. I didn't learn anything to speak of about goddesses, though, but I did learn a lot about washin' paint from the bight of a swinging gantline. That Arethusa lady out under our bow meant more to the Old Man than I guess the ship did. When we weren't gildin' the wreath she was holdin' or daubin' red lead on her cheeks, we was soojyin' the whole business from head to foot, fair weather and foul. When the hook went down at Falmouth, we were 131 days out from Sydney and red with rust from stem to stern, but that figurehead looked as sweet as a lady from Hyde Park.

"But while we're on this tack, let me tell you about the figure I seen once on a three-masted schooner yacht. It was a tiger, a gold tiger; must have been eight feet long. Couldn't see what a feller'd want of a gold tiger out there. But the mate we had who'd been in yachts down that way knew the whole story. Said the owner had been to a college by the name of Princeton what uses that kind o' cat for a mascot. Maybe not a real one. Anyway, the mate said this fellow had given them a field to play football in and that sort of made him famous around the place—that and the gold tiger."

* * *

"In my day," mused Crocker in turn, "there was plenty of queer figureheads, but I never saw anything to beat those the old timers used to tell about when I first climbed through the hawse pipe. I was in Sewall's Frisco grain carriers in the eighties and many a yarn I heard about figureheads that the Yankee clippers carried.

"Take the Red Jacket that hailed from my old home port of Rockland; they tell me that her figure of the Indian chief was a pretty good likeness and when she was in the Liverpool packet trade, people on the other side came down to the dock just to see what a real American Indian looked like.

"Reckon you've heard of the Flying Cloud that showed her stern to everything in the Cape Horn trade. She carried an angel what was blowing a long trumpet; and that old clipper always went like she had wings. You'd have to go some, though, to beat the clipper ship Reporter out of Boston what had a full-length figure of a newspaper reporter with a pencil and paper in his hands like he was takin' notes.

"Just about that time there was another Boston clipper called the Wizard that had a Chinese magician on the bow holdin' a book o' tricks under one arm. I used to hear a lot about the Star of the Union, too, what carried a effigy of Daniel Webster under the bowsprit; blue coat with brass buttons, ruffled shirt, black stock and all the gear he wore in the Senate. And that reminds me about another statesman. Maybe you've heard how the old frigate Constitution used to have a figurehead of Andrew Jackson. He was sort of a champion of democracy when people down Maine first began to holler for free trade, which seemed to go with ideas about democracy.

"But one night when the Constitution was layin' over in Charlestown a fellow with Whig leanin's slipped alongside in the dark from a rowboat, climbed up the bobstay to where the figurehead was an' sawed off the head. I've heard of burnin' effigies of political enemies, but that's the only time I ever heard of decapitatin' one."

"That's what come of mixin' politics with sailin' ships," Pederson put in. "Even figureheads ain't safe under them conditions."

"Maybe so, maybe so," was the seacook's rejoinder, "but I'd better be gettin' aft and startin' supper or else you fellows will begin to think—"

"Think what?" put in Pederson.

"That I'm just a figurehead." H. T.

Notes From Paris

President To Attend Fête — THE President of the Republic has promised to be present at the ceremonies which will celebrate, next May, the four hundredth anniversary of the annexation of the Duchy of Brittany to the Kingdom of France. Until the marriage of the Duchess Anne of Brittany to King Charles VIII of France, Brittany had been quite independent of France. This marriage took place in 1491, but it was not until 1532, during the reign of King Francis I, that the Duchy really became a part of France. It is expected that the inauguration of the American Naval Memorial at Brest will take place at the same time as the celebration, thus enabling the President to be present at both ceremonies.

* * *

Mlle. Denise Mallette is the first woman to enter her name for the Prix de Rome in Architecture. If she succeeds in obtaining this much coveted prize she will be able to spend three years studying independently in Rome. Mlle. Mallette was one of nineteen women students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

* * *

To Speed Up Traffic — Everywhere one encounters new evidences of the efforts that are being made to speed up traffic. More escalators are being installed in "Métro" stations, tramways are being suppressed in favor of buses—which are less of an encumbrance on the highways—and the "merry-go-round," or giratory system of traffic, is being enforced in the places—or "circuses" as they would be called in England—where several streams of vehicles converge. The one-way circular traffic has long been the rule in the Place de l'Etoile, and is now being extended to other important centers.

* * *

Punch And Judy Shows — A Punch and Judy show was held recently in the Palais du Luxembourg, the home of the Senate. All the Senators were not present and, ostensibly, the show was not held for their benefit, but this did not prevent those who attended it from enjoying themselves thoroughly. The Luxembourg Gardens, which are immediately behind the Senate, have had a Punch and Judy show from time immemorial, but when the holder of the concession resigned, the children who frequent this park were without their favorite entertainment for some months. The Senate decided that something ought to be done. Two or three offers were made for the stand and it was decided that the best way of judging between the respective merits of the showmen was to see them perform, and since the winner would entertain children, children would be the best judges. And so it came about that the officers of the Senate known as "Questeurs" and about fifty children spent a very enjoyable afternoon watching two quite different Punch and Judy shows.

* * *

Salvation Army In Paris — More than 2000 people find shelter every night in the hostels and other buildings belonging to the Paris section of the Salvation Army, and another thousand spend the night in the old bastions which this organization rents for this purpose. In addition, soup and bread are distributed to about 1500 people daily. M. A. Peyron, the Commissioner-General for France and Belgium, is now planning to rent a building which would shelter 240 men. The Salvation Army has a fine record of accomplishments to its credit in Paris. It owns, among other buildings, the Palais de la Femme which provides lodgings for 750 women, the Palais du Peuple which houses 470 guests, and two other buildings which are in course of construction: the Foyer de Jeune Homme which will provide a home for 125 young men and the Cité de Refuge.

* * *

New Branch Of Painting — "Aéropeinture" is not, as one might think, a new form of advertising in the sky, but simply a new branch of the art of painting. Just as there are marine painters, there are also "air painters," and they are officially recognized, since one is attached to the Ministry of Air. Mme. Louise Pascalis, the first woman "aéropeintre," recently held the second exhibition of her work, which was inaugurated by the Minister for Air, M. J-L. Dumesnil. Her first exhibition was held at the Pavillon de Marsan, in the Louvre, in 1929.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

War Debt Cancellation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor, Mr. Richard Olney has written as follows concerning the allied debt settlements concluded by the World War Foreign Debt Commission, of which he was a member:

> If we had insisted on full payments of foreign debts at a fair rate of interest, the $21,000,000,000 by 1985 would amount to about $45,000,000,000. Therefore, in its agreements with foreign nations, the United States has canceled approximately 50 per cent of the debts.

The principal of these debts, $11,000,000,000, if paid tomorrow, would admittedly wipe them out entirely, yet Mr. Olney would incorporate therewith $34,000,000,000 of unaccrued and unaccruable interest with a view to proving 50 per cent cancellation from a hypothetical basis!

If a bank renews a note at a lower rate, it is never said that cancellation has taken place. In like manner, the World War Debt Commission was authorized by Congress in 1922 to fund the allied war debts at 4¼ per cent instead of the original tentative 5 per cent, not as an act of grace on the part of the United States, but because the act originally authorizing these loans stipulated interest at rates obtainable by the United States on its own borrowings. After this first legal adjustment, the average interest rate fell still further in this country, and by 1927 it stood a shade below 3½ per cent, hardly more than the interest basis of the settlement with Britain in 1925.

Mr. Mellon categorically stated before the House Ways and Means Committee on May 20, 1926, that, "In the French settlement, as in all the other settlements, not one nickel of the principal has been canceled." This committee reported at that time, "The total payments to be received from France on account of the $3,340,000,000 originally loaned is $6,847,674,104."

The terms of the settlement with Britain were on a higher interest basis. To an original debt of $4,075,000,000 was added over $7,000,000,000 of interest (averaging 3.3 per cent), binding Britain to the payment of $500,000 a day for sixty-two years. The impossibility of such continued payments in gold and not in goods, is becoming clearer to thinking Americans every day; it would be well if this "reductio ad absurdum" could impress Congress without further concrete object lessons.

Boston, Mass — ERNEST F. BARRY,